"THE FIRE PATROL" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"THE FIRE PATROL" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 77— BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1925. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEI MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—
Samarang, Djember, Tjekalongan, Surabaya, Djocja, Pontianak, Modan, Kota Radja, Solo, Bandjermasin, Macassar, Tegal, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tjilatjap, Cheribon, Padang, Welterreden.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000, if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on above Agencies the Principal Continental Cities, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—83, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
4th Apl.	DONGOLA @		8,080
10th ,,	RAZMAK‡	—	10,000
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,997
18th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,433
2nd May	DELTA	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK	MOLDAVIAx	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA		16,100
25th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
a Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£66 & £62	£30 & £56
Second ,,	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
2nd April	MODASA —	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA —	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD* —	6,060
14th May	A Steamer* —	—
28th ,,	GAZANA * —	5,284
11th June	MANDALA —	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA —	7,241

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
31st Mar.	SARDINIA —	6,684	MOLDAVIA
7th Apr.	JEYPORE * —	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN —	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5 334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA —	6,813	MOOLTAN
26th May	DELTA —	S097	MALOJA
9th June	SARDINIA —	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd ,,	SOUDAN —	6.696	NALDERA
31st July	SICILIA —	6,813	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
1st April	BANDRA	Busreh via Ka'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
1st ,,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.
3rd ,,	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi.
4th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi vio Kathiawar.
8th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tottori Maru.	F. Matsukura.	5973	20th Mar.	8th April
Akita Maru.	K. Sato.	3817	23rd ,,	5th ,,
Nagano Maru	S. Kuba	3824	30th ,,	12th ,,
Tsupaisan Maru.	Y. Miyamoto.	5019	6th Apr.	20th ,,
Asuka Maru.	T. Kusakari	7559	12th ,,	24th ,,
Calcutta Maru.	A. Yamashita.	5339	28th ,,	12th May

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. Rs
Singapore —	300	210	158	105 84
Hongkong —	480	270	203	135 108
Shanghai —	540	320	240	160 128
Kobe .. —	610	380	285	190 152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 2 0279 Telegrams — YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebes Maru	H. Morita	5363	13th Mar.	31st Mar
*Honolulu Maru	G. Fujita	5750	29th Mar.	11th Apr.
*Argun Maru	T. Inouye	6609	10th Apr.	21th Apr.
Uga Maru	K. Hamada	4497	14th Apr.	28th Apr.
*Borneo Maru.	T. Motoshige	5864	25th Apr.	9th May
Sumatra Maru.	Y. Saito	5863	11th May.	5th May

*Calling at Honkong.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner. Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

Head Office:
214, Hornby Road,
Wheeler's Building, Bombay.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60 for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:—
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager.
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about ..... Rs. 58,00,000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1676.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

INSURANCE.

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW

THE time to save money is when you are young and making it easily. The strongest buffer against adversity is an

ENDOWMENT POLICY

The earlier you commence to save systematically, the greater your chances of success in life.

Write for particulars to:

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,

(Head Office: Toronto Canada.)

M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
Offices:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES

BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. .. 30%

The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN - BEST NERVINE TONIC
PYREX - MALARIA SPECIFIC
SARSOL - BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL - DIURETIC
TYKOL - DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC

VIBRO-ASOKA - UTERINE TONIC
PTYCHO-PAPAIN
ELIXIR-PAPAIN
Mist PEPSIN Comp.
} for Dyspepsia Heart-burn and Flatulence
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU

BOMBAY DEPOT:— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,

Head Office
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Phone No. 40784.

Branch—
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.—WANTED a FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER to work as a shift Engineer for Cawnpore Water Works pay Rs. 170-10-200 with free quarters and on one year's probation The man having an experience of Water Works and worked on High duty and Low duty pumping engines of Worthington Simpson and Co., need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials, (which will not be returned) stating age, qualifications, experience, etc., and the earliest date of joining the appointment if selected should reach the EXECUTIVE OFFICER, Municipal Board, Cawnpore up to the 20th April, 1925. P. F. DALAL, Water Works Superintendent. Cawnpore.
A 2299a

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—Is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you, how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST, at your home, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 80 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. This Course free if you like. Make soap at —/1/ per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address —HAWAID COLLEGE (B) RAWALPINDI

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—(1) 1st floor flat of MEHRU MANOR at Hughes Road, excellent situation and large accommodation on easy terms; also (2) flats at Hornby Villard near open sea, next to Maharaja Scindia's Bungalow one drawing and 3 bed rooms, kitchen, godown, garage. Rent Rs. 150 to Rs. 235 for Parsis, Europeans and Japanese and also (3) Motor garages for Rs. 30 at Gowalia Tank Road. Apply Mrs. BHARUCHA, Mehru Manor, Hughes Road.
C M933

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Madows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

ONE up-to-date ELECTRIC FLOUR MILL for Sale in good locality. Apply Box No. 725, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G M965

FOREST SALES—Auction Sale of 22 Forest coupes, 16,178, standing teak, 174 blackwood and 1,633 Khair (used for Kath or catichu extraction) will take place at 12 noon 6th April, 1925, at the office of the Minister, Savantvadi. For details of estimated yield and prices apply to the Undersigned, F. X. MIRANDA, F.L.S., Chief Forest Officer, Savantvadi.
G 22942

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEW TURKISH BATH.—Scientific massage, Madam L. JOSEPH, K. Block, Sitaram Building, Palton Road, opp. Police Station, Bombay.
T 966

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 5,000 returnable in 20 equal monthly instalments with moderate rate of interest. The amount is required by a well-organised and established High School for complete fit establishment purposes purely educational. For further information and settlement please inquire at Box No. 724, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M 22985

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 postage As. 5 extra.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "NAGANO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 30th March, 1925 from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

THE St. L. & Sc. SOCIETY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on SATURDAY, the 4th April next, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the office rooms of The Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' High School, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Girgaum Road, Bombay for (A) the supply of materials and for (B) Labour, as stated below, required for the construction of a building for the said Girls' School, estimated to cost about a Lakh of Rupees:—

(A) Supplying materials, 1 Moulmein teak, 2 Chimney bricks, 3 Amboli Lime, 4 Sand, 5 Rolled Steel Joists, 6 Cement.

(B) Construction Labour for 7 Masonry work, 8 Carpentry work, 9 Malad Stone Work.

Tenders are invited separately for (A) the Supply of materials and (B) the Labour work.

The forms of tender will be supplied on payment of Rs. 2 on office days between the hours of 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. at the office of the Society's Architect and Engineer, Mr. G. T. Tembe, B.E., (Examiner Press building, Meadows Street, Fort), where also will be available for inspection the plans and specifications. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 cash, to be returned in case the tender is not accepted. The person whose tender will be accepted, must forthwith deposit 5 p.c. of the total amount of the tender, to be forfeited for failure to duly discharge the contract.

D. G. PADHYE, Vice President.
J. S. NERURKAR, Secretary.
C 2305

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held in the Hall of the Institute TO-DAY at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

S. B. HAYEEM.
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 31st March 1925.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the services of Mr. F. G. LAFRAM have been dispensed with as from the 20th March, 1925.

For W. CROWDER & CO., LIMITED,
(Sd.) W. CROWDER & Co.,
C22967 Agents.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1925 at 5-0 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report as Amended and the Audited Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1924.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khattau, who retire by rotation under Article 129 of the Articles of Association of the Company but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th March to the 6th April, 1925, both days inclusive.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1925.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. L. MORGAN.
Secretary.
2299a

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: CHANDULAL AMBALAL, A FIRM.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that certain persons with ulterior motives are of late attempting to represent that our client Mr. CHUNILAL PURSHOTTAM is a partner in a certain firm known as Chandulal Ambalal carrying on business at Kalbadevi, Bombay and to involve our client accordingly while as a matter of fact our client has never been a partner in the said firm and our client has nothing whatever to do with that firm or the dealings and transactions of the said firm.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1925.

MOHILE, PAREKH & GANATRA.
Attorneys for Mr. Chunilal Purshottamdas.
2300

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 209 of 1924.

MURARJI SUEA and others. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

HAWABAI, widow of Ahmed Ajam Hussein Mansoor and another. ... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit bearing date the 16th day of October, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1925, at the hours of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, situate at Bapu Khote Street, otherwise called Jambli Moholla, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward Nos. 5955 and 5956 and Street Nos. 20, 24, 85 and 95 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1041-1047 and New No. 8222, Old Survey Nos. 2060 and 2059 and New Survey No. 726, Cadastral Survey No. 276 of Bhuleshwer Division and containing by admeasurement 205 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Bapu Khote Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of the Khatri Jamatkhana and on the South by the Banian Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. SURVEYOR and CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Nos. 8 and 9, Central Bank Building, 2nd floor, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
2305

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1677 of 1923.

HUSSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY ... Plaintiff.
V/s.
JAFFERALLI KASSUM and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 16th October, 1924, and Judge's Order, dated 9th February, 1925, made in the above Suit the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1925, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (standard time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Shaikh Memon Street, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-one square yards or thereabouts and situated within the registration sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 397, New No. 2286, Old Survey No. 3235, New Survey No. 1847, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 198, Street No. 25, Shaikh Memon Street, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1030 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Varjiwandas Mahadevdas, on or towards the South by the property of Zusla Harkha, on or towards the West by the said Shaikh Memon Street and on or towards the East by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 33 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22810

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India,

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDUL RAHIM JAFFER ALLARAKHIA, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon inhabitant, a Merchant, resided at the time of his death at Jackeria Musjid Road, Bombay. ...Deceased.

Bai HAWABAI, widow of Abdul Rahim Jaffer Allarakhia, of Bombay Cutchi Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Jackeria Masjid Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letter of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-fourth day of March in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL,
The 24th day of March, 1925.
Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2299a

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration De Bonis Non of the property and credits of RAMACHANDRA BAPURAO JUWATKAR, late of Bombay, Daivadnya Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Government pensioner. ..... Deceased.

DATTATRAYA LAXMAN JUWATKAR, of Bombay, Daivadnya Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, the nephew of the deceased abovenamed a Sub-Inspector in the Excise Department of the Government of Bombay, now residing at Nasik Road. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fourteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.
The 16th day of March, 1925.
Mr. M. V. GOKHALE,
Petitioner's Attorney.
2299a

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

188, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SAUPARI BAUG.

Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 4th day of April, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises under instructions of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Abdulhusein Tayaballi Bengali, the mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of August, 1921, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Improvement Trust land or ground known as Plot No. 35 on the Saupari Baug Estate of the Trustees for the City of Bombay Improvement Trust with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Saupari Baug Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 624 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2539, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 586 (3) and Street No. 3-B, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North-East by Plot No. 36 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Ramjanalli Salemahomed, on or towards the South-East by a 26 feet road, on or towards the North-West by a proposed service passage and on or towards the South-West by Plot No. 34 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Umarsi Gosar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys at their office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 5th April, next at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Drummore" Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, by Mapherin and Elkington, rich crockery and glassware, old china, a sweet-toned oakwood cottage piano, valuable grandfather's clock, iron safe on stand, rich Persian and English carpets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, drawing room suites, a large gramophone on stand, valuable oil paintings foleographs, valuable pictures, revolving top writing table, China and Japanese vases, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of the Hon. Sir Maurice H. W. Hayward Kt.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A GIN STORE SHOP AS A GOING CONCERN WITH ITS STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOOD-WILL AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. the Receiver appointed in suit No. 4042 of 1924 (Lam vs. Jijibhoy), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 3rd April next sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Abdul Rehman Street the shop No. 193 where Messrs. Pestonji and Sons are trading in Press, Mill and Gin Stores, etc.

Stores in the shop—leather, hair belts and cotton belting, asbestos packing, Jackation fasteners, grease and lead packing, shovels, oil cans, gauze glasses, brushes, zinc sheets, tin sundries, emery wheels, grinding stones, furniture, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT MODY BAY, FORT BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Central Bank of India, Ltd., the Mortgagees of the undermentioned property, and on account and at the risk of Jehangir Bomanji Cooper and Meherjibhai Bomanji Cooper, and Mortgagors, under a Decree dated 20th January, 1924, in Suit No. 5104 of 1923 of the Bombay High Court in which the said Central Bank of India Ltd. are the plaintiffs and the said mortgagors are the defendants, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell on the premises the undermentioned property by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 9th April next.

All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Mody Bay Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement about 329 square yards and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Bomanji Framji, on or towards the East by Frere Road and on or towards the West by the Eastern Boulvard, which said premises assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 together with the buildings thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1895 (2) Street Nos. 8a and 51/53.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and & Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD BRACELETS AND NECKLACE.

SUIT No. 4359 of 1924.

Fida Alli Hassonali and another.
vs.
Hormasji Shapurji Mistry.

Under instructions from the plaintiffs herein and pursuant to the consent decree herein dated the 20th July 1925, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on SATURDAY the 4th April next at 3-30 a.m.

One pair of gold bracelets and one necklace.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 FULL PRESSED BALES OF JAMBUSAR COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on this day TUESDAY, the 31st March 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder on the open ground behind the temporary building of East India Cotton Association the following:—

32 bales full pressed Jambusar Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT 6, 8, & 10 p. m.

"THAT DIRTY DOG MORRIS"

Featuring the great comedian

NICOLAS RIMSKY

A Sparkling French farce packed with incident and full of life. Novel situations and continuous fun. A comedy of an entirely distinctive type produced as only the French can.

FIVE REELS OF BUBBLING LAUGHTER SERVED UP BY A COMEDIAN OF A NEW KIND.

OLYMPIC MERMAIDS.

A REMARKABLE PICTURE OF THE WORLD'S FOUR GREATEST SWIMMERS. MARVELLOUS PICTURES TAKEN UNDER WATER SHOWING THE SKILFUL MOVEMENTS OF THE LADY CHAMPIONS.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 (including tax).

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 and 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. and 11 P.M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week

HINDOOSTAN'S PRODUCTION

SATI TARA

or

Fight between WALI SUGRIVA.

Time and Rates as Usual.

CINÉ MADELEINE'S

Programme Till 31st March

VALMIKI.

From 1st April to 3rd

RAMJANMA.

Show Begins at 10 a. m. on RAMNAVMI DAY.

Usual Rates and Time for week days.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA

NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Wednesday, 1st April 1925 at 8-30 p. m.
VIRTANAYA

Thursday, 2nd April 1925 at 3 p. m. (Noon)
For Ramnavami Holiday.
DRAUPADI

Saturday, 4th April 1925 at 8-30 p. m.
NAND-KUMAR

Sunday, 5th April 1925 at 3 p. m. (Noon)
VIDYAHARAN

Manager.

READY FOR SALE
MAKE MONEY!
COTTON DEALER'S DIARY 1925-1926
contains 215 opinions about twice a week Broach-Cotton, New York, Futures expected fluctuations, besides Liverpool Futures and expected figure and farak of Calcutta monthly Opium Auction.
COST Rs. 5
TILL 15th APRIL 1925
OUR last year's Diary Contained 118 Opinions, out of which about 80 found correct, 38 wrong, 34 exact; on the whole 75 PER CENT RESULT CORRECT
Purchase 1925-1926 Diary and see Opinions on 28th, 31st March 6th, 7th, 11th, 14th April 1925.
AND MAKE MONEY.
Cost Rs. 5, nothing comparing the profits
V. P. Act advised.
THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL & STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXTENDED TILL 2nd April 1925.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!

THE INDIAN NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL & ART EXHIBITION

"CONGRESS HOUSE" BELOW KENNEDY BRIDGE

AND

DAILY VARIETY MUSICAL CONCERTS

by FAMOUS MUSICIANS

AND

OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS. DAILY INDIAN BAND

VISIT

PHADKE'S AND MUNGEKAR'S ART EXHIBITION,

ONLY TO-DAY ONLY TO-DAY

PHYSICAL DEMONSTRATION BY PROF. GANDHI'S CHILDREN'S TROUPE.

Ladies Art and Craft Exhibition, The Khadi Shop, Shops of other Indian goods and Amin's floral and Iceberg decorations.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE

MAHATMAJI'S OPERATION

AT PHADKE'S

Prof. RAHMAN'S MAGICAL PERFORMANCE.

3 to 11 P.M.

ENTRANCE FEE ANNAS FOUR.

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, March 31, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

1293-23—Captain and V. Sangji Sunderji and ors v Jiwan Ramchandra and ors, Thakoredas and D.

4448-23—Little and Co, The Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd v Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal and anr, Crawford B and Co.

1540-23—Pandia and Co, Ratanlal Balchand Agarwalla v Ratilal and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

1863-23—Motichand and D. Bastimal Kevalchand v Sheshmal Sultanmal Khandkadia and Co.

1978-23—Rele and Co, Shivdhanmal Agarwalla v Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K and Co.

253-23—Dallas and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Haji Jusab Hasham and ors, Captain and V.

3353-22—Mulla and M, Haji Jusab Hasham v Hatimabai and ors, Captain and V.

1878-23—Raghvaya N and Co, Dharamsy Jetha Sons v Waghji Ramdas and anr, Amarchand and M.

1840-23—Payne and Co, Purshotam Ladha v Nursey Nardiman and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4284-23—Manubhai and Co., Chaganlal Mulji v Premji Mulji and anr, Nanavati and Co.

3674-21—Malvi M R and Co, N H Moos v Haji Abdulla Haji Cassam and anr, Shroff and L, Rele and Co.

4872-23—Daphtary F and D, Bhogilal Virchand Deepchand v Cassambhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Mulla and M.

3049-22—Mulji P and P, Hiravahu v Chunilal Lalubhai and Co, Vachha and Co, Rele and Co.

3855-23—Pandia and Co., Purshotam Nathubhai v Parvati and others, Thakoredas and D.

467-23—Amin and D, Bai Harkorbai v Rambai and others, Mantri and Co., Mansukhlal H M & Co., Little and Co.

3458-23—Merwanji K and Co., Hashumbhai Meherally Vazir v N V Khandwalla Khandwalla and Chh.

1588-23—Mehta L and Co, Bai Dosibai v Dhanbai and another, Madhavji & Co.

1883-24—Captain and V, The Omnar Foundling and Engineering Co, Ltd, Lala Har Narayen, Judah and S.

1968-23—Payne and Co, Kirk and Co, (Blackburn) Ltd, Coutts and Co, Smetham B and L.

2447-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Kasturbai Jivraj Bhawanji Jivraj Bhavanji, Dastur and Co.

3467-24—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, The Indian Engineering Co, Manchershaw and N.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

256-24—Thakoredas and D, Hargowandas Vanmalidas v Rahimatulla Ladji.

SHORT CAUSES.

237-25—Kapadia and S, Dhavamsy Asso and Co, S M Usman and Co, Judah and S.

278-24—Merwanji K and Co, Ismail Aba v P S Nunes, Rele and Co.

3198-24—Ramanlal and H, Mistri Narsey Pragji v Kaiyanji Ohavji Bhatt and another, Wadia G and Co.

3007-21—Mehta L and Co, M A Patharia v Ismail Shaikh Javerbhai and another, Manilal and K.

2201-24—Little and Co, The Church Missionary Trust Association Ltd. v Merwanji Mistry, Mulla and M.

1373-24—Muthubhai J and M, Bhagwandas Karwalla v Sagarmal Bhuramal and another, N C Dalal and Co.

3337-24—Smetham B and L, Saharally Karimbhai and Sons v Damodar Sadashiv Dongre and ors, Rele and Co., Daphtary and Co.

3374-24—Dallas and Co, Ratanlal Choonilal Punalal v Shah Choonilal Hemchand, Mulla and M.

3548-24—Thakoredas and Co, Nagarmal Savalker v Ganeshdas Joharmal, Patell and E.

4471-23—Payne and Co., F E Dinshah and ors v Gopaldas Tricumji and ors Dharamsi D and Co., Kanga and Co.

2913-24—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Ardeshir Nowroji Dubash v Cursetji Jamsetji Mehta and ors. In Person.

3181-24—Matubhai J and M, Jehanbux Framroz Seervai v Rustom Ardeshir Cooper, G B Pandya.

1886-24—Kharas and Co, Meherjibhoy Bomanji Cooper v J D Meherjina, Shah and Co., Shamrao M and H.

213-25—Wadia G and Co., Gulam Husein Esmail Pajingara, Ganchi, v Darwesh Noorbhoy, Mulla & M.

214-25—Wadia G and Co., Gudam Husein Esnigara v Gandhi Esuf Ali bhai, Mulla and M.

222-25—Wadia G and Co., Gulam Husein Esmail Pajnigara v Ganchan Bioibai, Mulla and M.

233-25—Dharamsi D and Co, Bachubai Jamsedji Francis v Devishah Hasprasad, Jhavery & Co.

2195-24—Captain and V, Rachaldas Gidoomal & Co, v Dinmahomed Fatehmahomed and anr., Merwanji K and Co

410-25—Craigie B and C, Narayen Harischandraji and another v Curuudin Kikabhoy and others, In Person.

4414-24—Soonderdas and Co Haji Ayab Haji Begmahomed v Odhavji Gigabhai, Mohile P and G.

51-25—Payne and Co, Stevens Macknight v Naranji Dwarkadas and another Dabholker and J.

220-25—Purnanand C and J, Kantal Prathasi v A Juddahi Khandwalla & Chh.

2793-21—N C Dalal and Co., B N Lang v Bhagwan Umed and others, Jhavery and Co.

4713-24—Payne and Co, Narsidas Jeksondas v Chotalal Vadilal, Shah and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

3095-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Mangalbhai Hirachand and anr. v Nazerally Sumsudin and ors, Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4218-22—N C Dalal and Co., N H Moos v Naval chand Malukchand, Amarchand and M. Edgelow G W and Co.

212-22—Pathare and Co, Jivraj Loombaji v Raghunath Datuji Walker and another, Judah and S.

SHORT CAUSES.

4399-24—Shroff and L, Osae Sharpe v Messrs. Seth Johnson and Sons and anr., Andrade and B.

LONG CAUSES.

976-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji Pirojshah Rustomji Vacharia and anr., N C Dalal and Co., Mulla & M.

5122-22—Wadia G and Co, The David Mills Ltd, The G I P Railway Co., Little and Co.

410-22—Surajmal and Co, Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.

427-22—Rustomji and G, Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.

489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhuraudhar and another, Wadia G and Co.

573-22—Mehta L and Co, Kakubhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.

580-22—Crawford B and Co, The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie B Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and Co.

4839-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godraj Meherban, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Surveyor and Co.

169-22—Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Rajabali Tyabji and others, Jamsedji R and D Payne and Co.

420-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

4650-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madavji Mohanji and Co, vs Jugjiwandas Changanlal, Mehta L and Co.

475-22—Soondersdas and Co, Kallianji Karsondas, vs The Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd., Wadia G and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co, Dayabhai Ambalal and Co, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

503-22—In Person Manibhai Motibhai Patel, vs Bai Santa and another, Shah and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and Co, Jayanarayen Lalchand Tapdia and another, vs Mohanlal Rambarayen and others, Malvi M R and C.

76-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co, and another, vs Jivanlal Ujamsey, N C Dalal and Co.

5774-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Biherilal Kunjilal v Indersing Mehta and another, Surajma and Co.

4977-22—Mafubhai J and M, The Western India Transport Co Ltd, Bhikhubhai Virchand.

999-22—Pandia and Co, Velji Desai v Virji Jetha, Raghvaya N and Co.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji v Meghji Jeth and Co, Ramaulal and Co, Raghvaya N & Co.

4443-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Manohar Ganpatrao Dhumatker and another, v Ganjat Pundik Dhumatkar and others, Rele and Co, Chitnis K and M, Maulal and K.

1623-22—Malvi M R and Co., B N Lang v Ramchandas Tatha, Edgelow G W and Co.

419-22—Judah and S, Tadas Mehari and Co v Dwarkadas and Co., Malvi M R and Co.

S C Ct 1557—20565-21—Malvi M R and Co., Vasantlal Ranglal and others v Narayenrao A Tadas and another, Judas and S.

157-22—Crawford B and Co., George Brunton and Sons v The Anglo-Indian and Col. Navigation Co Ltd., Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

SHORT CAUSES.

2-25—Thakoredas and D, Bhavji Shamji, Esmail Virjee Madhani and another, Rustomji and G.

4383-24—Vachha and Co, Koolsumbai v Kulsombai widow, Jehangir M and S.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

3833-24—Raghvaya N and Co, Maganlal Nagindas Jhaveri v Ismail N H Moos Ltd, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2773-23—Ferreira and V, Vasonji Purshotam v Jamnadas Ranchoddas, Bhimji and Co.

2324-22—Motichand and D, Tyabally Alibhoy Sutarwalla v Mahomedali Aliji, Khandwalla and Chh.

2574-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Smitra Chimanlal v Jamnalal Bhikhanlal, Kanga and Co.

2576-23—Merwanji K and Co., Haji Vali Mahomed Moosa Motiwalla v Haji Ahmahomed Haji Latiff, Bhaishanker K and G.

2374-23—Mulji Th and Co, Girdhardas Coorjee Kairuwalla Karsondas and Co Smethan B and L.

2586-23—Mehta L and Co, Khiasi Bidhar and Co., v Haji Abdulla Javer and Co., Edgelow G W and Co.

182-23—Raghvaya N and Co, M Shiddak Sarappa Basettappa v Mulji Jaitha and Co. Dallas and Co.

S C Ct. 135/1919-24—Daphtary F and D, Ganpatrao Govind Bodas v Narayen Sripat Rajhansa, Judah and S.

S C Ct. 142/2123-24—Jehangir M and S, Maganlal Thakoredas Dalal v Khoja Munshi Alimahomed Abdulla Lakhpati, Purnanand C and J.

389-24—Kanga and Co, Hathising Jethabhai v Dr. S R Shirgaoker, Mulla and M.

295-24—Kanga and Co, Chabildas Lakhmidas v Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D.

296-24— Do. Do. Do. Do.

243-24—Kanga and Co, Ambalal Narsevdas v Himatlal Pitamber, N C Dalal and Co.

5198-23—Mantri and Co, Tarachand Ghanshandas v Chapsi Bhara, Captain and V.

5166-23—Crawford B and Co., The Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd., v Yadas Narayen Sherekar and anr, Ramanlal and H.

2269-21—Amin and D Jugabhai Dalpatbhai, Manekbai Vadilal and ors, Jamsedji R and D, Motichand and D

4345-23—Purnanand C and J, Khimchand Keshurji v Maghiram Dannal and ors, Amarchand and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 40.

LONG CAUSES.

5530-24—Vachha and Co, Pherojshah Nusserwanji Mehta v The Prospectus Mills Ltd and anr, Payne and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

In Re Indian Co's Act—Saroff and L, The Phoenix Taxi and T Service v N H Moos, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

SUMMARY SUITS.

516-25—Captain and V, Chapsy Bhara and Co Valli Mahomed Haji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

617-25—Malvi M R and Co, Sewaram Ramchand v Valli Mahomed Haji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

619-25—Malvi M R and Co, Mangoomal Devidasingh v Valli Mahomed Haji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

522-25—Little and Co, The National Bank of India Ltd v Viramgaum Spg. and Mfg. Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

483-25—Khandwalla and Chh, Mohanlal Chunilal v Tricumdas Karsondas and Co, Payne and Co.

151-25—Pandia and Co., Bhickchand Daulatram v Khubchand Lalchand, Khandwalla and Chh.

LONG CAUSES.

2951-24—Mehta L and Co, L Gordhandas and Co, W J Burrows, Mulla and M.

3545-24—Edgelow G W and Co, The Bharat Spg. and Wf. Co. Ltd., Bhaichand Pupchand Doshi, Crawford B and Co.

3137-22—Mohile P and G, B Tricumlal and Co, Chaganlal Gopalji and another, Unwalla P and P.

3064-23—Dabholker and J, Karsondas Thakersy and Co, Dhanji Mowji Mistry, Madhavji and Co

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

251-23—Kanga and Co, Ramsukhdas Gordhandas v Haribux, Nandlal, Merwanji K and Co.

4547-21—N C Dalal and Co, Kacharabhai Maganlal v Thakordas Maganlal, Khandwalla and Chh.

In Re Ind Arb Act—Judah and S Re Lalji Lakhdir v Umersey Hansraj and ors Motichand and D.

O S 3328-23—Kapadia and Co, Damji Sorvji and anr v Khimji Shamji and ors Daphtary F and D, Unwalla P and F.

3350-19—Mulla and M, Goculdas Dossa and Co, Madhavdas Morarji, Daphtary F and D.

In Re Ind Co's Act.—Bhaishanker K and G Re Simpson Firth and Co, Ltd., v Rustomji F Kerawalla, Dallas and Co, Little and Co.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act and Re Shamji Devraj—Mohile P and G, Shamji Devraj v The Bharat Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Edgelow G W and Co.

In Re G and W Act—Bhaishanker K and G, Re Kesribai v Bai Devkibai Peter, Rustomji and G.

342-21—Mehta L and Co, Chhaganlal Khimji and Co v The Ganesh Flour Mills Co Ltd, Judah and S.

SUMMARY SUITS.

2493-24—Captain and V, Hemchand Ramji v Chhotalal M Kothari, Kanga and Co.

2475-24—N C Dalal and Co, Vithal Mathian Sons v Keshavji Kanji and Co, Ferreira and V.

1348-24—Vachha and Co, Pestonji Hirjibhoy Parekh and anr v Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash and Co, Dubash and Co.

3012-24—Rustomji and G, Messrs Vanaji Ramchandreji v Ebrahim Gulamhusein Ladha, Andrade and Co.

FOR FRAMING AND TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

382-24—Sahnis G and S, Balkrishna Pandurang Samant Parulker v Mahadeo Yeshwant Khanolker and ors, Dabholker and J.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2788-24—Bhaishanker K and G Rustomji Framji Rerawalla Vallabhdas Goculdas Dossa and others Amarchand and M.

2754-24—Thakordas and Co, Kasinath Ramji Nagneker v Balkrishna Madhone Varekar, Smetham B and L.

Re Indian Arbitration Act No. 40 of 23 of 24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ramgopal Jagannath v Hirji Ghellabhai, Edgelow G W and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

398-25—Ardeshir H D and Co, Abdul Karim Haji Suleman v Maganlal Valji, Ferreira and V.

LONG CAUSES.

99-24—Ferreira and V, Rovram Agaram v Bhagseth Balsth and anr, Rustomji and G.

1795-23—Little and Co, Gordhandas Vallabhdas, Dwarkanath Vaman and others, Dabholker and J.

3824-24—Payne and Co, Damoder Haridas and Co v M Bhagwandas, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR MENTION.

LONG CAUSE.

152-20—Madhavji and Co, Nicho John Leonzini and anr v D'Mentri Leonzini, Unwalla P and P.

SHORT CAUSE.

4304-24—Shah and Co, Babulal Gangadas v Purshotam Ludha and anr, Dabholker and J.

LONG CAUSES.

1982-23—Raghavayya N and Co, Ramdas Ladhu v Dharamdas Karsondas and anr, Rustomji and Gln.

214-24—Unwalla P and P, Framroz Manecksji Shroff, E M Dadabhoy, Little and Co.

1748-20—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Charandas Vasonji and anr, Craigie B and C.

2779-24—Kanga and Co, Khimji Poonja and Co. v D D Sabnis, Daphtary F & D.

4222-24—Mulla and Mulla, Jethmal Narandas v Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishanker K and G.

1707-23—Jehangir M and S, Tuljaram C Khandwalla v Ingalias D'Monte & Co, Surveyor & Co.

1454-23—Manilal H and Co, The Bombay Mining and D. Syndicate Ltd. v The Netherland Trading Society, Payne and Co.

3163-20—Malvi M R and Co., Kesarbai widow and ors, v Vallabhdas Raojee Pandia & Co.

4060-23—Wadia G & Co, Darabshaw Bamanji Dubash v Jenarayan Hindumal Dani Merwanji K & Co.

4062-23—Smetham B and L, Chawkaran Kothi Kunhamed v Ebrahim Cassum, M B Chothia & Co.

4148-23—Rustomji and Gin, N H Moos and anr. v Elmer L Hinanu, In Person.

4166-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Sarabhai Savaichand a firm v Maganlal Manecklal a firm, Raghavayya N & Co.

4230-23—Mulla and Mulla, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd, The Asiatic Steam Navg. Co. Ld., Crawford B and Co.

4512-23—Vachha & Co, Sorabji Rustomji Engineer, Piroshaw Rustomji Engineer & anr, Saroff & Lau.

1452-23—Khanderao L and M Akbarally Saraf-ali v Ardeshir Cursetji Powalla and others, Ardeshir H D and Co., Kanga and Co.

4115-24—Payne and Co., Anandrao Krishnarao Navalker v Sitaram Laxmenrao alias Dadasaheb Kadam, M V Gokhale

4193-23—Tyabji D and Co, N Parshotamdas and Co, D B Modv, Mulla.

134-25—M B Chothia, Thakor Chaganlal Girdharilal v Gandhi Kuberdas Vithaldas, Mulji P and P.

164-25—Chuksy and Co, Mesai Bhaja and Co. v Aga Noormahomed Marade and anr, Payne and Co.

285-25—M B Chothia and Co, D C Oomrigar and Co, Dr. H B Batliwalla and Sons Ltd, Unwalla P and P.

Co Ltd, The Japan Trading and Mfg. Co Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.

2774-23—Craigie B and C, The Binod Mills Co Ltd v The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.

POONA LETTER.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 29.

At present the Poona public are anxiously awaiting the results of the cases that are being heard in the court regarding the Municipal elections. Applications have been made by some of the unsuccessful candidates for recounting their votes.

The election of the President is also a topic which is being discussed everywhere. Mr. P.K. Naik, Mr. S.A. Manurkar and R.B.L. G. Apte are said to be trying to secure the presidential chair. I would have included Dr. Naidu in the above list, but he is ill. Most probably R.B.L.G. Apte will be successful.

Mr. S.M. Mate M.A., delivered his fifth lecture on "Ahar Vichar" on the 26th instant under the auspices of "Samaj Vichar Mala." This lecture series which was started in January last, was temporarily stopped, after he had delivered the first four lectures, owing to the Municipal election campaign. He revived the lecture series this week and possibly there will be three or four lectures more. Mr. Mate is a sincere and silent worker in the social field, his chief mission being the removal of untouchability. For the last seven or eight years he has been working in that direction according to his lights with the help of his student friends. He is very popular among the student world of Poona who help him in all his activities. He has been conducting 14 night schools for the last several years and until now they are going on quite well. Nearly 300 depressed class students of different localities are taking advantage of them. The annual prize distribution ceremony of all these schools will be held on the 31st of March, at the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya Chowk, at the hands of Mr. L.B. Bhopatkar, M.L.C.

The anniversary of the late Mr. Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar was celebrated on Sunday the 22nd instant in the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall when Mr. S.D. Pendse delivered a lecture under the presidentship of Mr. S. N. Chafekar, Professor of Deccan College.

On the New Year's day of the Hindu Calendar a new institution, viz., "Maharashtra Vangmaya Mandal" was started with the object of conducting instructive discussions on Marathi Literature in general. Mr. R. M. Randive is the President and G.R. Hingnekar the vice-president of the Mandal.

The late House Surgeon Dr. R. V. Mone has been appointed as civil surgeon at Nasik. He is an expert, in surgery.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, March 30.

A western disturbance is crossing the frontier and has caused a few lights of rain there.

Rain has fallen locally in Assam.

Chief amounts are: Dibrugarh three quarters of an inch; Silchar a half and Cherrapunji five.

Temperature is high over the whole of Northwest India where conditions are favourable for dust storms.

Forecast: Extension of rainfall into Kashmir.—A.P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, March 29.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.708 inches.
Temperature of Air	84.3 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.7 „
Dew Point	69.5 „
Relative humidity of Air	63% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	92.7 „
Minimum do. do.	76.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	147 miles.

SUN., MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	in ft
M.	30	2 19	25 7	30	8 23	17 7
		15 16	25 8		20 55	20 7
Tu.	31	2 52	24 8	31	9 1	18 4
	Apl.	16 5	25 0	Apl.	21 57	21 4
W.	1	3 36	24 0	1	9 53	19 1
		17 22	24 6		23 56	21 8
Th.	2	4 38	23 4	2	11 14	19 6
		19 5	24 5		..	..
Fri.	3	0 52	28 2	3	6 50	15 8
		13 23	28 1		19 2	18 0
Sat.	4	3 4	28 1	4	9 30	17 2
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 1
Sun.	5	8 57	24 5	5	3 0	19 7
		21 34	26 4		14 40	18 5

THAT SECRET TREATY?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the Council of State, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha has openly accused the Government of being a party to a secret Treaty with Japan, which evidently stands in the way of the abolition of the iniquitous Excise Duty! What is that Treaty, please? When was it concluded? Where:—in Loudon, Simla or Tokio? Had Inchcape anything to do with it? Are the British Trustees morally empowered to barter away India's interests in this fashion? How is it that Christian conscience does not revolt on such occasions?—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

BHIWANI NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHIWANI, March 27.

Plague is increasing all round. The hot season has commenced here. Nights are cool and cloudy weather is helping the epidemic. The Municipality has done nothing to help the citizens in this and some members have even left the place.

L. Moti Lall, one of the proprietors of the new mills, died at Calcutta and his death has been deeply mourned.

Three months have elapsed after the police inquiry regarding corruption in the Municipality, but nobody knows what has been the result.

The Bhiwani Mill cases are also hanging in the balance. All the accused are on bail for the last 10 months and they are at a loss to know as to what is going to happen to them.

Hissar, Hansi and adjoining places are in the grip of plague. Litigation is thriving at Hissar and there is room for a few more pleaders there.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Statement of Affairs as on the 20th March 1925—

LIABILITIES.		
Subscribed Capital		11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up		5,62 50 000
Reserve		4,67 50 000
Public Deposits		22,98 73 000
Other Deposits		68,73 38 000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra		8,00 00 000
Sundries		1,05 10 000
Rupees		1,11,08 21 000
ASSETS.		
Government Securities		14,81 10 000
Other authorized securities under the Act		1,22 10 000
Loans		22,14 63 000
Cash Credits		34,95 90 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased		18,44 36 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased		38 41 000
Dead Stock		2,75 85 000
Sundries		45 50 000
Balances with other Banks		23 10 000
		95,40 95 000
Cash		15,67 26 000
Rupees		1,11,08 21 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£ 1,088,000
Advances in London	„ 1,117,460
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	„ 155,000
Percentage 15,55	
Bank Rate 7%	

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD. WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, March 30.

Description	Spot Prices. 26-3-25.	19-3-25.
Bengals F. G.	432	433
S/Punjab F. G.	432	433
Broach F. G.	497	497
Oomras Fine	475	479
Mttia F.	..	..
Khandesh F.	463	467
Southerns G.	..	..
	Futures.	Settlement Rates.
Hedge Contracts	26-3-25 19-3-25.	25-3-25.
Bengals March	432	..
„ May.	427 433	426
„ July	432 435	433
Broach, April/May	477 482	479
„ July/Aug.	485 493	486
Oomra F. March	479	..
Oomra F. G.	.. ..	..
Southerns G. May/June.	489 497	491

Receipts for the week ending 26th March, 1925 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924-25.	Bales. 1923-24.
Bengals	11861	2882
Oomras	64576	22488
Dhollerras	8101	3369
Broach	43341	22434
Southerns	7539	9041
Pirsians	..	511
Americans	..	..
Cyptians	..	..
East Africans.	1219	265
Other sorts	..	..
Total	136637	70930

Exports for the week ending 26th March 1925.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	3653
Continent	24869
China	33138
Japan	23882
Coast Ports	..
Total	98482
Afloat in harbour—Europe	7930
China, Japan & Coast Ports.	34278
Total	42208

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 26th March 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
2387557	2548243	2524152	2248467	1633145

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 26th March 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
United Kingdom. 29130	110498	86100		
Continent			366686	335121
339441	647321	427330		
China 138442	107023	215600	172857	122542
Japan 1011485	949656	929055	850392	435505
Coast Ports 19312x	39176	26748	19270	9053
Total 1537810	1853674	1754833	1409205	902221

x Including 7180 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924 to 26th March 1925 .. 9,035 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 26th March 1925 .. .. 8,28,749 Bales.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, March 30.

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1	England	..	..	..
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed)	..	..	..
3	Japan	..	..	..
4	China	S/S Celebes	31-3-25.	12-30 p. m.
5	(superscribed)	Maru		
6.	Singapore („)			
7.	Straits Settlements	..	..	..
8.	Mauritius & Reunion	S/S Tapi via D'kodi & Colombo	3-4-25.	6-30 p. m
9.	East Africa	..	..	..
10.	South Africa	..	..	..
11.	Seychelles	..	..	..

COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA MARKET.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, March 25.—There is little improvement to report in our market which, except for a further slight rise in the values of Dhooties, remains devoid of interest.

The disparity between Home quotations and local prices is still too great to permit any new business to be arranged, and there does not appear to be any inclination on the part of dealers to follow the upward trend of Home values.

Some sections have been entirely neglected, and this has resulted in a gradual decline in prices, until in many instances, stocks now shew a considerable loss, despite the fact that the replacement cost to-day is much higher than when the goods were purchased.

Grey Shirtings.—Have been almost completely neglected only retail sales on a very limited scale having taken place at unchanged rates.

Grey Dhooties.—This is the only section in which any improvement can be reported. Sales continue good although enquiry for replacements shew a falling off. Values have again advanced about 6 pies.

Whites.—Are quiet, with little selling taking place at slightly lower rates, particularly in the lighter styles.

Miscellaneous.—There is nothing of interest and no new business to report, and prices are if anything easier.

Yarns.—Selling continues fairly good, but in spite of depleted stocks no offers for replacement are reported. Prices remain unchanged.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-8-0.

Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-9-0

T. Red Yarn, Grey Yarn, per lb. Rs. 1-9-0, to Rs. 2-3-0.

Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½-38 16 by 13, 7lbs. Rs. 10-4-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38, 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 14-1-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½, 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 15-2-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38, 19 by 16, 10½ lbs. Rs. 15-6-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtsings 38 by 38, 19 by 16, 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-9-0 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38, 19 by 19, 10½ lbs. Rs. 15-1-0 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20, 20 by 20 Rs. 8-4-6 per piece.

The below prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

Wh. Shirtings 40,000 36in. by 40 yds. Rs. 16-10 per piece.

Wh. Shirtings 98in. by 40 yds. Rs. 20-14-0 per piece.

Wh. Shirtings 99in. by 40yds. Rs. 21-14-0, per piece.

Wh. Shirtings Raja, by 40 yds. Rs. 10-12-0, per piece.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

There is little change in the market since our last report. Demand from up-country remains somewhat meagre and with stocks increasing, values are inclined to be easier although they are not quotably lower. No decline of any consequence in prices is at present anticipated.

Prospects for shipment are rather better and business is reported for the near position.

We quote per 5lbs. according to quality and counts:—

Mule 10's. Rs. 4-2-0 to 4-7-0.
Mule 12's. Rs. 4-6-0 to 4-10-0.
Mule 14's. Rs. 4-8-0 to 4-12-0.
Mule 16's. Rs. 4-10-0 to 4-14-0.
Mule 20's. Rs. 4-13-0 to 5-1-0.
Mule 22's. Rs. 4-15-0 to 5-3-0.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report, dated Calcutta, 24th March, runs as follows:—

Heavy Goods—have ruled quiet and prices have declined. Enquiry has been limited with only a small trade passing.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for April at Rs. 45-8-0; Twill Sacking 29"—16 ozs. (8 x 8) for April at Rs. 32; Twill Sacking 27"—16 ozs. (8 x8) for April at Rs. 30, for May/September at Rs. 29-8-0; B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 66 to Rs. 65, for March at Rs. 66-8-0 to Rs. 65 for April at Rs. 65-12-0 to Rs. 64-8-0, for July at Rs. 61-8-0, Liverpool Twills for March at Rs. 78, for May/June at Rs. 73-8-0, for June at Rs. 73 to Rs. 71-8-0; Twill Sacking 22"—14 ozs. (8 x 8) for April/June at Rs. 26; Suban Sugar Bags for July/September at Rs. 78-8-0 to Rs. 78.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 66 to Rs. 65, for March at Rs. 66-8-0 to Rs. 65, for April at Rs. 65-12-0 to Rs. 64-8-0, for June at Rs. 62-12-0; Liverpool Twills for March at Rs. 78 for May/June at Rs. 73-8-0, for June at Rs. 73 to Rs. 71-8-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for Ready at Rs. 64, for April/June at Rs. 64-8-0, for June at Rs. 64-8-0 to Rs. 64, for July at Rs. 64-4-0 for July/September at Rs. 65-8-0 to Rs. 63-8-0 for August/September at Rs. 64-8-0; Woolpacks for July at Rs. 3-5-0; Woolpacks (12 lbs.) for July at Rs. 3-8-0 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits.—Light Cees for July/September at Rs. 57-8-0. Hy. C's for March at Rs. 70 to Rs. 68 for June/July at Rs. 63, for July/September at 61-8-0 to Rs. 61; A. Twills for March at Rs. 75-8-0 to Rs. 75, for April/May at Rs. 77, for April/June at Rs. 75, for June at Rs. 75 to Rs. 75-8-0, for February at Rs. 69.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B Twills for Ready at Rs. 66 to Rs. 65, for March at Rs. 66-8-0, to Rs. 65, for April at Rs. 65-12-0 to Rs. 64-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 61-8-0; Liverpool Twills for March at Rs. 78, for May/June at Rs 73-8-0, for June at Rs 73 to Rs 71-8-0; Setty A Twills for April/June at Rs. 77 basis.

Hessians.—In the absence of export enquiry this market has ruled quiet, and values are easier for all positions. Apart from a small trade in ready goods, and a few sales to speculators for forward delivery, there is nothing of interest to report.

Quarters for Ready and March at Rs. 18-6-0 to Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 17-14-0 to Rs. 18-1-0, for April at Rs. 18-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 18-8-0, to Rs. 18-10-0 to Rs. 18 to Rs. 18-2-0, for July/September at Rs. 17-14-0 to Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 17-10-0.

50"—10 ozs. for March at Rs. 22-14-0.

11 Portors for Ready and March at Rs. 22-8-0 to Rs. 22-10-0 to Rs. 22 to Rs. 22-2-0, for April/June at Rs. 22-12-0 to Rs. 22-2-0 to Rs. 22-4-0 for July/September at Rs. 23-4-0 to Rs. 22-5-0 to Rs. 22-10-0, for October/December at Rs 22.

COAL.

There is no change to report in the market which remains in a most unsatisfactory state the demand being extremely poor. Raisings are good and wagons in full supply.

The following are the average prices now ruling:—

Dishergherr—Rs. 9 to Rs. 9-8-0.

13, 14 and 15 Seams, Jherria—Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7-8.

11 and 12 Seams, Jherria—Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.

10 Seam, Jherria—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.

Ranegunge—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 30.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 658.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 713.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 698.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 117.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 112.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 209 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158 1/2.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.77 5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 90.65.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.10.
London—Rome Liras 117.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was quiet.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 30.

Bank's selling T T March 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying T T March 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling T T May 1/5 13/16.
Bank's buying T T May 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling T T June/Sept 1/5 25/32.
Bank's buying T T June/Sept 1/5 27/32.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, March 30. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 27/32
Bank Demand	1/5 7/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/5 3/16
Fcs Demand.	658
American Dollars	281
Hongkong Dollars	154 1/2
Shanghai	209 1/2
Japan	116 3/4
Singapore	158 1/2

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Mar. 28.

Stockholm	1770
Christiania	3058
Amsterdam	1198
Switzerland	2479
Belgium	9813
Athens	30250

London, Mar. 28.

Exchange on London in Paris 9055.
Exchange on London in Germany 2006 7/8 New Gold Mark.
Exchange on London in Italy 11675

New York. Mar. 28.

Demand Bills 47725.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 28.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 7/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 11/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 19 1/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS—

Bombay, March 30.

3 months 4 5/8 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

MONEY—
Call 6 1/4 per cent.
1 month 6 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 5 1/2 per cent.

TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, March 30.

Sovereigns Ready 13/11.
Sovereigns Forward 13/13.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/13/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/14/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/0/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/1.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/3.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/15.

London, March 28.

Bar gold ready s. 86/5.
Silver ready d. 31/13.
Silver forward d. 31/11.

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. China bought. Market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing. We do not expect much further rise for the present.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 30.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/11.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 103.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 104/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/14.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.

TONE OF MARKET—
The Market was steady.

SHARES.

Bombay, March 30.

The Share Bazar remained closed to-day owing to the settlement.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, March 30

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 1 6
Century	1 1 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 0 9
Elphinstone	1 0 9
Long Cloth (Full weight)34-40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 5 6
Century per lb.	1 5 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 0
Textile per lb.	1 6 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 5 6
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 4 0
Swan	1 5 3
Finlay	1 5 9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 5 9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 0
Long Cloth 3 Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 7 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 5 3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
David per lb.	1 4 0
Tara per lb.	1 4 6
Edward Mohur per lb.	1 4 0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 4 0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 5 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 9
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 9
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	5 14 0
Phoenix per piece	5 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5 14 0
Pearl Pebaney per piece £5	6 4 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6 4 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 5 0
Bombay United per piece	7 2 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	7 12 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney	11 4 0
Hindustani	11 6 0
Salita:—	
Century per lb.	1 4 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 4 9
Textile per lb.	1 4 9

GOLD.

Bombay, March 30.

Ready:—21-13-0
Vaida. Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p.m
Chaltor 21-13-0 21-14-0
Visak 21-15-0 13-15-9
Teji Mandi.
Chaltor 0—2—0
Visak. 0—5—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, March 30

Ready:—72-3-0
Vaida. Opening. Highest Lowest At 6 p.m
Chaltor 72-5-0 72-3-0
Visak 72-0-0 71-14-0
Teji Mandi.
Chaltor 0—11—0
Visak. 1—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 30.

A further drop of 39 to 41 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on continued long liquidation and local traders and south selling on reports of good rain in Texas. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 3 points higher.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 28th instant as under:—

"Good rain in Texas. Western drought partially relieved. In the absence of short speculative interest except downward tendency."

In response to a further decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 470, i.e., Rs. 5 lower than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening Commission Houses and Shroffs were sellers and the market eased to Rs. 467. On buying by Exporters and Bazar operators the market recovered to Rs. 468½ and closed at Rs. 468. Whilst Broach July-August opened at Rs. 477½, i.e., Rs. 5 lower than Saturday's closing rate. Selling by several Commission Houses and Shroffs caused the values to give way to Rs. 477. But the market again improved to Rs. 475 on Bazar operators buying and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 468 and going up to Rs. 469½ declined to Rs. 467 on Japanese Houses selling and closed at Rs. 468. Bazar operators were moderate buyers.

F. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 422 and Rs. 427 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained easier on Saturday last and the inquiry was limited to high class qualities only. About 3,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, March 30.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	..	468
" " "	July-Aug.	..	474 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May	..	419
" " "	July	..	424

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 30.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	450	440	425	415
M. G. Comra No. 3	477	467	455	..
M. G. Broach	500	495	490	485
M. G. Khandesh	..	455	445	433

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 30.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	..	468
" "	July/Aug.	..	475
Fully Good Bengal	May	..	418
" "	July	..	424
Good Southerns	May/June	..	480

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 30.

			Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..	..
" Fine	M.G.	..	430	..
"	F.G.M.G.	415	..	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	430	..
"	F.G.M.G.	415	..	..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	495/5	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	495/55	475	..
Nagpur	..	..	455/55	475	..
Yeotmal .. Fine	M.G.	44	465/70	..
Pulgaon .. "	"	450/45	470	..
Dhamangaon "	"	435/40	465	..
Amraoti .. "	"	430/40	455	..
Khamgaon-Akola "	"	435/40	460/65	..
Mulkapur "	"	410/15	450/55	..
Khandesh "	"	405/15	450	..
"	F.G.M.G.	..	..	..
Broach Fine	M.G.	..	490	..
" Fully Good	"	..	480/82	..
Muthia Fine	"	..	..	..
"	F.G.M.G.	430/25	..	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	530/35	..	..
Westerns	"	470/90	..	..
"	H.G.	..	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	515/20	..	..
Cambodia	"	540/55	—	—

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATION.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, Mar. 30.

New York Market, 28th March 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.93	May	24.54	—39
25.20	July	24.81	—39
24.60	Oct.	24.25	—40
24.46	Jan.	24.05	—41

New York spot on 27th March 25.20 —05; New Orleans 25.10. New York spot on 28th March 24.80 —40; New Orleans 24.70 —40.

Telegraphic market advices:—Continued long liquidation, Southern selling and local traders selling catching stop orders, on rains reported in Texas.

May highest 24.89 (at the opening), lowest 24.54 (at the close), range 35 points.

Liverpool Market 28th March.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.57	Mar.			13.58	+01
13.59	May	13.60 —	13.63+04	13.60	+01
13.61	July	13.62+01		13.63	+02
13.29	Oct.			13.32	+03
	Egyptian				
33.35	May			32.73	—11
32.35	July			31.30	—105

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10.15 a.m.:—Weather cold, light rains Eastern belt. Forecast:—Entire belt generally fair. (2) Cabled 11.10 a.m.:—A little buying, not much selling.

MESSRS. NORDEN'S WIRE.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Bombay, have received the following Telegraphic market information from their friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Western drought partially relieved. In the absence of short speculative interest expect downward tendency."

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, March 30. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	59 0 0	8 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	58 0 0	8 12 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	60 0 0	9 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 3 0	10 11 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 6 0	12 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	61 0 0	12 4 0
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	63 0 0	12 12 0
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 12 0
Barley	46 0 0	6 6 0
Castroseed	64 0 0	12 13 0
Cotton Seed Ready	....	....
Delivery	....	....
Jira	12 0 0	....
Forward,	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 5 9	
Linseed, May	13 5 9	

METAL REPORT.

London, Mar. 28.

Tin Block £ 246.

BRASS.

Bombay, March 30.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3-4	56 8 0
Do	1	55 12 0
Do	1 1-4	55 12 0
Do	1 1-2	55 12 0
Do	1 3-4	55 12 0
Do	2	55 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 30.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3-4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 12 0
Copper American	1 1-2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		39 4 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
German Copper 1 1-2 to 1-3-4 to 2		64 12 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1		66 0 0
" " 1 1-4		65 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 30.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13 6
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0 15 6
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 13 3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 13 0
David	No. 10 1/2	0 12 6
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 12 3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 12 6
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 12 6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 11 3
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0 11 0
Japan	No. 40—1	1 5 9
"	No. 42—2	1 7 10
"	No. 20	1 0 9
"	No. 32	1 5 0

LINSEED

London, Mar. 28.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M and M/J business done 22.

Tone:—Slow request.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
April sellers 44/6.
May/August paid sellers 44/6
Linseed Afloat 29,000 Tons.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 30.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 28th March, 1925.

Cotton	18573 Bales
Wheat	13360 Cwts.
Linseed	28811 "
Rape, etc.	2869 "
Gingellyseed	340 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	1477 "
Castorseed	3436 "
Rice	1854 "
Myrabollams	1334 "
Cottonseed	7043 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	975 "
Juwar	275 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	17 "
Bajri	5192 "
Coal	1395 Tons.

MESSRS MONTAGU AND CO.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

LONDON, March 11.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 4th inst. amounted to £126,780,345, as compared with £126,761,020 on the previous Wednesday.

The Bank Rate, which had been 4 per cent. since July 5th, 1923, was raised on the 5th inst. to 5 per cent.

The small amount of South African gold available this week was absorbed by the Trade.

The output of gold in the Transvaal for February 1925 amounted to 753,925 fine ounces against 823,692 for January 1925, and 769,617 ounces for February 1924.

The "Times" states that a shipment of £500,000 in old but full-weight sovereigns has been made during the last few days from the Cape to Australia, at a cost of about 3/4 per cent. below the T. T. rate.

A regulation governing the Mints in Sydney, Melbourne and Perth provides that gold bullion shall be paid for by cheque The Commonwealth Government has asked the British Government to arrange for the immediate repeal of this regulation, and to substitute a direction that in future gold bullion lodged in any one of the Mints in Australia shall be paid for by the issue of sovereigns as soon as they may be coined. Meanwhile the Commonwealth Bank, in order to prevent inconvenience, is prepared to pay out sovereigns against gold placed on board for Australia up to March 23rd next.

Recent movements of gold to India have not been unconnected with the agitation for a return to a 1s/4d. rupee. The imports have been so large as to create a glut on the market, and demand from that quarter has almost disappeared. The action of the Indian Government at the present time in holding the rupee at about 1s/6d., equal to 13.33 rupees to the sovereign, is not encouraging to speculators hoping to obtain the benefit of a 15 rupee ratio.

With reference to imports of bullion into India, the "Times of India" of February 21st remarks:—

"The bullion demand is on the same scale as in 1923 and shows no sign of abatement. Whilst it helps to bring money back quickly from the districts, it has an unhealthy effect on the general economic life of the country, as it diverts money from industrial and public investments, and also has an adverse effect on the consumption of local and imported cloth and other goods."

The American Senate Gold and Silver Commission have recommended an international currency conference to stabilize world currencies on a gold basis. The recommendation is based on the report of the Commission on European currency and finance. The gold stock of the United States, its redistribution and effects of a return movement of the metal on the national and international price structure are discussed in that report.

SILVER.

During the week, sales of silver from China and the Continent have been fairly constant—more than sufficient to supply the moderate demand from the Indian Bazaars—and the price has dropped below the level of last week. Purchases for cash, and sales for forward delivery on Indian account carried the premium on cash yesterday to 1d. The Continent has been interested to some extent as a buyer. America has not been active either way.

By mail leaving Bombay on the 20th ult. we received the following information:—"The Bombay Silver market has been steady owing to large offtake.. There was also a large settlement offtake in the 13th Feb. settlement, and it is believed the bazaar will have to import about 1¼ million to 1½ million silver for the April settlement. In the February settlement the principal bull took up most of the total surplus remaining in this market in the settlement, but did not squeeze the bears. Banks did not operate during the week but good speculative business was doing in the bazaar both for the February and the March settlements."

Below we give the silver imports into and exports from the United States as distributed among the countries affected:—

Countries Imports: Canada Dec. 1923 £681,290; Dec. 1924 £979,454; Twelve months ended Dec. 1923 £6,502,986; Twelve months ended Dec. 1924 £7,188,853.

Countries Imports: Central America Dec. 1923 £55,899; Dec. 1924 £121,286; Twelve months ended Dec. 1923 £1,730,679; Twelve months ended Dec. 1924 £2,020,004.

Countries Imports: Mexico Dec. 1923 £6,534,249; Dec. 1924 £4,547,455; Twelve months ended Dec. 1923 £50,040,047; Twelve months ended Dec. 1924 £45,827,729.

Countries Imports: Peru Dec. 1923 £518,961; Dec. 1924 £395,577. Twelve months ended Dec. 1923 £11,701,251; Twelve months ended Dec. 1924 £13,416,145.

Other countries: Dec. 1923, 381,892; Dec. 1924, £320,120; Twelve months ended Dec. 1923, 4,469,567; Twelve months ended Dec. 1924, £5,482,178.

Imports Total: Dec. 1923, £8,172,301; Dec. 1924 £5,863,892; Twelve months ended Dec. 1923 £74,453,530; Twelve months ended Dec. 1924 £73,944,902.

EXPORTS.

England Dec 1923 £212,485. Dec. 1924 £33,000; Twelve months ended Dec. 1923 £6,319,433; Twelve months ended Dec. 1924 £23,420,520.

British India, Dec. 1923 £3,264,245; Dec. 1924 £5,884,364; Twelve months ended Dec. 1923 £23,720,929; Twelve months ended Dec. 1924: £34,118,562.

China: Dec. 1923, £5,772,600; Dec. 1924, £4,943,153; Twelve months ended Dec. 1923 £35,893,216; Twelve months ended Dec. 1924, £23,320,017.

Other countries: Dec. 1923, £271,759. Dec 1924, £419,113; Twelve months ended Dec 1923 £6,535,211; Twelve months ended Dec. 1924 £9,031,928.

Total: Dec. 1923, £8,521,083; Dec. 1924 £11,279,630; Twelve months ended Dec. 1923, £72,468,789; Twelve months ended Dec. 1924: £109,891,033.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(in lacs of rupees)	Feb.15.	Feb. 22	Feb. 28.
Notes in Circulation	18106	18302	18372
Silver coin and bullion in India	7562	7558	7628
Silver coin and bullion out of India.	—	—	—
Gold coin and bullion in India.	2232	2232	2232
Gold coin and bullion out of India.	—	—	—
Securities (Indian Government)	5713	5713	5713
Securities (British Government)	1999	1999	1999
Bills of Exchange	600	800	800

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 28th ult.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 7th inst. consisted of about 70,800,000 ounces in sycee, 41,000,000 dollars and 4,230 silver bars; as compared with 70,800,000 ounces in sycee 40,000,000 dollars and 4,620 silver bars on the 28th ult.

Quotations:—

March 5th. 32.1/16d. cash 31. 7/8d. Bar Silver p. oz. std.; 2 mos 86s/9d. Bar Gold p oz. fine.

March 6th.—32.1/8d. cash 31.15/16d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 86s/9d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

March 7th.—32.3/16d. cash 32.—d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. Nil. Bar Gold p oz. fine.

March 9th.—32.3/16d. cash 32.—d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos 86s/8d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

March 10th.—32.1/16d. cash 31.13/16d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 86s/8d. Bar Gold p. oz. fine.

March 11th.—32 1/3d. cash 31 7/8d. Bar Silver p. oz. std. 2 mos. 85s/8d. Bar Gold p. oz fine.

Average 32.125d. cash 31.918 Bar Silver p oz. std. 2 mos. Average 86s/8.4d. Bar Gold p. oz fine.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively 1/16d. and 3/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

SPORTING NEWS

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

GYMKHANA LOSE.

And yet another local team has gone down before an out-station side. On Monday evening the Bombay Gymkhana found the Kirkee Ammunition Factory eleven too hard a nut and when the whistle blew full-time had not succeeded in cracking it. The game was extra-ordinary to a degree, first one side having complete mastery over the other, then the latter reversing the order of things. A fast pace was maintained throughout both teams being in good condition.

The visitors opened their account early from a corner. Lloyd had stopped a good shot but was slow in clearing which gave Sadheshiv the opportunity of running up and converting. For a considerable time there was only one team in it and that team was not the Gym. The Kirkee players were infinitely superior in every department of the game and kept their opponents penned up in their twenty-five. The visitors' right wing appears to be the one weak spot in the team as he failed to make any headway and invariably fumbled when a quick pass would have been the right thing. James and De La Nougerede were playing up like Trojans and saved their side from several certain disasters. Wright broke through on his and would have scored had he not been barged off the ball by Bennett. It would be more satisfactory to award a penalty bully in a case like this as a short corner is no advantage against an experienced defence. The corner came to nothing, the ball going out to Birtwistle who flashed off down the wing, only to be robbed however by F. Brewin who has a delightful style. Wright got through again but could not turn the ball enough. On the Kirkee left Ganpat was doing good work, the second goal being mainly the result of his spade-work. He raced the ball down to the corner flag and swung the ball across the goal mouth with an unexpected reverse shot, Wright pushing it through. Fleming and Nicholl could not make any headway at all against McIntyre and C. Tyrrel who treated the spectators to some accurate stick-work. Half time found the Factory wallahs buzzing round the Gymkhana goal.

For the first half of the second moiety the Ammunition Factory had the better of the game, hesitation in the ring being a serious handicap. P. Tyrrel tried to liven up things by going through on his own, but although he showed the defence a clean pair of heels the opposing goalie just managed to baulk him. Bowen had improved by this and his forceful tactics were a source of great discomfort to the visitors. On the extreme right Brett made some five runs but Fleming and Nicholl always managed to bungle the passes. The attack of the Kirkee team now deteriorated into a series of individual runs, Ganpat being the chief offender. Ganpat is undoubtedly one of the best men in his position but there is such a thing as "overdoing it." Eminson soon settled down to his attacks and when Ganpat still persisted, he was completely isolated and proved of no assistance.

This had a great effect on the run of the play, for the Gymkhana suddenly asserted itself and took up the attack. The Kirkee defence became decidedly erratic and it was only Van Ingham's splendid saves which kept them ahead. Fleming took a good pass from Brett and slammed in a hot one which was dealt with by the custodian. Shortly after Nicholl had two of his shots well stopped. A score was inevitable however. Nicholl shot hard and Van Ingham saved well but in attempting to clear he completely missed the ball and overbalanced; Nicholl followed up and scored. The Gymkhana now had a complete control over the game, weak shooting and the good defence of Van Ingham being instrumental in their defeat. Full time arrived while the visitors defended desperately.

Kirkee Ammunition Factory:—Van Ingham; McIntyre and C. Tyrrell; F. Brewin; Naidu and Sadheshiv; R. Brewin, O'Brien, Wright, P. Tyrrell and Ganpat.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Lloyd; Bennett and James; Eminson, Bowen and De La Nougerede, Brett, Reade, Le Fleming, Nicholl and Birtwistle.

Referees:—Messrs. Nagporewala and C. D'Souza.

KOLHAPUR RACES.

THIRD DAY: HUGE SUCCESS.

KOLHAPUR, March 30.

The third day was another huge success with ten races well filled and keenly contested. At the request of the owners and visitors to the station the W. I. T. Club was pleased to sanction an extra day's racing on 1st April. Her Highness the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur, who graciously offered two beautiful cups, arrived in State amidst great applause from the spectators. One of the cups was won by Sirsh skilfully trained by Kisha Bapu, a local talent, which shows how fast Kolhapur is striding up in matters racing.

THE GARGOTI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division. Landed since 1st July, 1924. Direct from country of foaling.

Messrs Heath and Najmuddin's HAWAM, 9-0, Clarke 1
Messrs Ghista and Hurgany's YOUNG ZAITOON, 7-4, M Hoyt 2
Mr Sabri Mulla Abid's WATCHMAKER, 8-2, Harrison 3

Also ran:—Dhary 8-13, Goolfahab 8-4, Foxtrot 7-10.

Won by 1 length, 2 lengths.
Time:—1 min. 55 secs.

Betting:—3/2 against Hawam, 4/1 against Goolfahab, Watchmaker, 6/1 against Foxtrot, 15/1 against Dhary, 20/1 against Young Zaitoon, Roomalee.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 5-12; Places Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 14-12.

THE KALAMBA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Mr Ebrahim Gasabi's DHAREEN, 7-6, Clarke 1
Mr G M Burjorjee's SHAHABAD, 8-8, Thomson 2
Nawabzada Sayeed Uzzafarakhan's MUNDOOR, 8-5, Bowley 3

Also ran:—Muzyed 9-5, Musal 8-6, Sawi 7-1, Dass 7-1.

Won by 1/2 length, neck.
Time:—1 min 4 secs.

Betting:—6/4 against Shahabad, 4/1 against Muzyed, Musal, 6/1 against Mundoor, 8/1 against Dhareen and others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 22-4; Places Rs. 7-4 and Rs. 3-8.

THE KALAMBA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Mr Ebrahim Jassim's SHERHAN, 9-0, Easton 1
Mr Ahmed Hurgany's MEAZER, 8-1, Harrison 2
Division Zodge's SADAK, 7-6, F Black ... 3
Mr M M Talib's SIMBIS, 8-12, Bowley 4

Also ran:—Zaid 9-0, Seaspray 8-4, Mayfly 8-0, Sooroor 7-12, Amrin 7-0.

Won by 1/2 length, neck, short head.
Time:—1 min. 9 1/5 secs.

Betting:—3/1 against Simbis, 4/1 against Sherhan, Zaid, Mayfly, 8/1 against Seaspray, Meazer, longer prices the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 13-1; Places Rs. 5-4, Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 7-12.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr S R A Wahab's FLORAL FETE, 8-3, M Hoyt 1
Messrs A M Khairaz and Ryan's POOR BOX, 8-6, Bowley 2
Mr Harrison's MIST, 9-11, Thompson ... 3

Also ran:—Nurse Bobs 9-11, Pin Money 9-5, Glenhelicon 9-0.

Won by neck, head.
Time:—1 min. 16 secs.

Betting:—5/4 against Poor Box, 3/1 against Mist, 4/1 against Glenhelicon, 5/1 against Nurse Bobs, Floral Fete.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10-8; Places Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 4.

THE RANKALA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Handicap for horses in the 3rd and 4th Divisions.

Mr Ebrahim Hazamy's NEAPTIDE, 7-6 ... 1
Mr Vernon's SOME SCRIBE, 8-13, Harrison 2
Mr Ryan's LAXMI, 10-6, Burn 3

Also ran:—Jovial 9-7, Lady Rita 9-5.

Won by 1 length, 1 length.
Time:—1 min. 43 1/5 secs.

Betting:—Evens Laxmi, 3/1 against Neaptide, 4/1 against Jovial, 8/1 against Lady Rita, Some Scribe.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 7-8; Places Rs. 5-4 and Rs. 5-12.

THE SHRI SAHEB MAHARAJ CUP.—Division I.—Distance 1½ miles.

Cup value Rs. 500 presented by Her Highness the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur. Winner the Cup and Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Akkasaheb Maharani's SICAB, 7-13, Herbert 1
Division Zodge's PANIPAT, 7-5 2
Mr F Makdam's —(?)— 8-0, Harrison 3
Mr A Geddi's DOUBLE CUP, 9-7, Burn ... 4

Also ran:—Governor 8-13, Roscoff 8-7, Marfoos 8-5, Angola 8-4, Kletitor 7-12, Five Step 7-6.

Won by 1½ lengths, 3/4 length, 1 length.
Time:—2 mins. 27 secs.

Betting:—5/4 against Double Cup, 5/2 against Governor, 6/1 against Roscoff, Marfoos, 8/1 against the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18-8; Places Rs. 7-4, Rs. 11 and Rs. 9-4.

THE SHRI SAHEB MAHARAJ CUP.—Division II.—Distance 1½ miles.

Cup value Rs. 500 presented by Her Highness the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur. Winner the Cup and Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr A Geddi's SANDFLY, 9-9, Burn 1
Mr Heath's ZAIDDAN, 8-12, Clarke ... 2
Mr A M Khairaz's BONFEDERACY, 8-3, F Black 3
Mr Ahmed Hargany's BELAN, 8-0, M Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Solomon Song 8-5, Roomali 8-11, Varid 8-3, Haloob 7-13, Hazim 7-11, Yellow Silk 9-9, Honeysuckle 7-8.

Won by short head, ¾ length, 1 length.
Time:—2 mins. 25 2/5 secs.

Betting:—2/1 against Bonfederacy, 7/2 against Sandfly, 6/1 Belan, 8/1 the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16-12; Places Rs. 4, Rs. 7-12 and Rs. 4.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division. Landed since 1st July, 1924, direct from the country of foaling.

Mr Ebrahim Hazamy's MAHMOOD, 9-0, Burn 1
Mr W Dongford's ELECTRIC POWER, 8-0, Bullock 2
Messrs Adam and Ahmed Hajee's TABIB KOORISH, 8-0, Harrison 3
Mr Shaikh Ahmed Khaderi's KADDA, 7-6, Hoyt 4

Also ran:—Gentle Prince 9-0, Young Jowad 8-8, Lalco 7-10, Subaul Khair 7-6.

Won by short head, 1½ lengths, 3/4 length.
Time:—1 min. 25 secs.

Betting:—Evens Mahmood, 3/1 against Young Jowad, 4/1 against Koorish, 6/1 against Electric Power, 10/1 the others.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 3-12; Places Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 3-4.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Handicap for Arab horses and ponies which have run, but not won a race during the meeting.

Mr Ebrahim Hazamy's MUNTHA, 8-4, Burns 1
Mr A S Fezi's NEVER MIND, 7-7, Clarke 2
Mr D N Zodge's BRINDISI, 7-0, Harrison 3

Also ran:—Arab Prince 9-4, Vagrant 8-2.

Won by 3/4 length, 1½ lengths.
Time:—1 min. 24 secs.

Betting:—Evens Muntha, 5/2 against Arab Prince, Vagrant, 8/1 against Brindisi.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 4-4; Places Rs. 3 and Rs. 3-8.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. Handicap for Arab horses and ponies which have run, but not won a race during the meeting.

Mr M Ryan's SYLVANMORE, 8-0, Herbert 1
Mr A R Khadir's JAFFER, 7-10, Black ... 2
Messrs S R A Wahab and Faiz Sulleman's SURETY, Bowley 3
Mr A Khan's MOOSTASHAH, 7-6, Harrison ....

Also ran:—Yildiz 9-1, Bhagwazenda 8-2, Muttoob 8-1, Mohandis 8-0, David 6-12.

Won by 3/4 length, head, 3/4 length.
Time:—1 min. 25 secs.

Betting:—3/2 against Surety, 3/1 Yildiz, 4/1 against Mohandis, 6/1 against Bhagwazenda, Sylvanmore, Jaffer, 10/1 against Moostashar, David.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 12-12; Places Rs. 3-4, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 30.

In the share market jutes opened firm after the weekend following rise in hessians in spite of which there was hardly any strength reflected in the hundred rupee stocks though the speculative shares were dropped up by bazar dealings. Coals continued to have sellers with buyers in the minority. Teas were almost a dead letter with practically no enquiry. In miscellaneous nothing of any consequences was registered in this section. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 per cent. Government paper Rs. 53/6, 3 1/2 per cent. Government paper Rs. 67/13, 5 per cent. bonds 1933 97/15, 5 per cent. war loan 1929-47 95/4, 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 99/1 1/2, per cent. war bonds 1928 104/8, 6 per cent. bonds 1927 101/8, do 1930 103/4, do 1932 104.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank ord 250, Central Bank of India 23/8, Imperial Bank fully paid 1890.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 54/8, Kalighat Falta Light Railway 69/8.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/6, Kesoram 5/2.

Jutes:—Alliance 600, Auckland 304, do pref 108/8, Birla 8/12, Cheviot 200, Clive 47/8, Craig 5/2, Howrah 46/6, do pref 108/8, Lawrence 663/8, Lothian 457/8, Naihati pref 111, Ruddea 47, Presidency 8/2, Reliance 63/8, Standard 482/8.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 3/10 Aurrung 2/5, Gopalichuck 8/6, Jainty Central 5/8, Lakurka 18/8, Nazira 11/12, Sendra 16/8.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Galvanising fully paid 2/2, British India Corporation ord 47, Burma Finance and Mining 3/10.

Tea Companies:—Chinchona 315, Rutema 19.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-seven thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and seven-eighth pence.—A.P.

LORD LEVERHULME AND SIR H. CLIFFORD.

A STRANGE STORY FROM LAGOS.

Rumours are current here to the effect that during his recent visit to Nigeria an extra-ordinary dispute arose between Lord Leverhulme and the Governor, Sir Hugh Clifford, writes a member of the London staff of the "Manchester Guardian" to that journal. As a result of it correspondence of a very lively nature passed between the two men. Copies of these letters have already reached England and are exciting great interest. The story goes that while Lord Leverhulme was at Lagos on his yacht he invited Sir Hugh Clifford and his staff to dine with him on board, and that Sir Hugh Clifford refused the invitation, saying that he could not accept it until Lord Leverhulme had apologised for and withdrawn certain criticisms of the Nigerian administration which he made in speech at Liverpool.

This speech was made about three years ago, when Lord Leverhulme, with characteristic vigour, made various charges against the methods of administration in West Africa, and particularly in Nigeria. Some time afterwards Sir Hugh Clifford, when home on leave, visited Manchester and made a speech there in which he replied with great pungency to Lord Leverhulme's criticisms. This incident was forgotten by most people, but not by Sir Hugh Clifford, who seems during Lord Leverhulme's visit to Lagos a fortnight ago to have revived the controversy in a striking manner.

Lord Leverhulme is now on his way home from a tour of inspection of his interests in Africa and elsewhere, and in the course of it he put in at Lagos. The mail which has just arrived from that place has brought a number of letters giving an account of what is said to have happened there between Lord Leverhulme and Sir Hugh Clifford. It is to the following effect:—

When Lord Leverhulme arrived at Lagos in his yacht Sir Hugh Clifford, the Governor, invited him and his staff to dinner at Government House to meet the Government officials and a number of prominent people in the colony. Lord Leverhulme accepted the invitation and the dinner took place. By way of returning the Governor's courtesy, Lord Leverhulme next day invited Sir Hugh Clifford and his officials to a banquet on board his yacht.

In reply to this invitation Lord Leverhulme, one hears, was astounded to receive an intimation from Sir Hugh Clifford that he was not prepared to accept this invitation until Lord Leverhulme had apologised for his Liverpool speech and withdrawn the attacks made in it on the Nigerian administration. A correspondence followed the nature of which can be imagined from what is known of the controversial style of the two men.

"HELP THE POOR."

LALAJI'S SOLUTION TO COMMUNAL QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Mar. 30.

Messrs. Chamanlall and Ranga Iyer Members, Legislative Assembly addressed a crowded meeting yesterday in the Bradlaugh Hall under the presidentship of Lala Lajpat Rai on the present political situation in India. Mr. Ranga Iyer dealt with the communal question and said it should not stand in the way of our fighting for the freedom of our motherland. In Canada the communal differences between the French and English, in Ireland between the Catholics and Protestants did not come in the way of these countries' freedom. India had a great destiny to fulfil.

Mr. Ranga Iyer characterised the attitude of the Independents as inconsistent and shameful and poured great scorn upon their actions. He called for unity, since freedom, not only of India, but of the Middle East and Near East Mohammedan countries depended upon the issue of the Indian struggle.

Diwan Chamanlall said the general impression was that the present political situation was in a chaotic state. 'God created the world out of chaos', says the 'Bible'. Even so would we build a mansion of liberty out of the chaos of the present situation. Politically there were two programmes before the country; one the programme of the minority report, and the other the programme of the Swaraj Party. But both the programmes visualised setting up of a machinery for forging the Indian constitution. Economically India was being impoverished almost beyond redemption. The position of the masses was appalling. The housing conditions were abominable. The industrial conditions of Bombay millworkers, Calcutta juteworkers and Bengal coal-miners were wretched in the extreme. On the top of all that the currency and exchange policy was working in the interests of the richer classes, resulting in raising of the prices. Socially the communal question had gained prominence owing to slackening of political movement. Religion had become a commodity. It was for sale. People who were loudest in singing the hymns of communal hate and embittering the religious animosities were those who perhaps never went to a mosque or a temple, except to desecrate. But as countries had solved the minority and communal questions it would be easy, if left alone for us to solve. The period of despair and dependency is bound to be followed by a period of exultant energy, which would lead to the national victory. Let us see that the fruits of victory are gathered for the benefit, not of the rich, but of the starving poor of our land.

LALAJI'S ADVICE.

Lala Lajpatrai in bringing the proceedings to a close advised the audience to go and preach the gospel of Hindu-Muslim unity in every village by selfless service. The communal discord was prominent in the minds of a few leaders of the middle classes. What was needed to cope with the pernicious propaganda, which divided the Hindus from Mohammadans was personal service and help by the members of each community to the poor of the other. Lala Lajpatrai said the time was ripe for a united action. We must draw up our minimum demands and unite all parties upon this platform.' There was no doubt of the existence of chaos in political movement; for politics is like a game of chess. Each opponent suffers defeat and victory in turn; but nothing can stop India from attaining the goal of her destiny.

Great enthusiasm was shewn by the meeting, which was first of the series of political gatherings, which Lala Lajpatrai is organising for the Punjab.

MAHATMAJI AT AMRELI.

TO RECEIVE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

Mahatmaji will arrive at Amreli on Saturday next (4th April) at 11-30 a.m. and will preside over the meeting of the Working Committee of the Kathiawar Rajkeya Parishad at 3 p.m. at Mr. Ramji Hansraj's residence. In the evening he will receive the address from the Municipality.

The next day (Sunday) he will open the exhibition at Jubilee House at 9 a.m. At 10 a.m. he will visit the "Atyanja Boarding House." From 3 to 5 p.m. he will visit various institutions connected with khadi, textile, arts school, etc. In the evening there will be a women's meeting.

PRIZE OF DELHI.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya in support of the "Prize of Delhi" Scheme for the encouragement of Indian Art on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Among the speakers will be Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, K. H. Vakil and others. Mr. S. R. Bomanji, President of the Sabha, will take the chair.

Mr. G. R. Higginson, Superintendent of Police, Agra, who had obtained leave to go home, died on Monday. All the Courts were closed in honour of his memory.

An investiture ceremony took place at Government House, Rangoon on Monday, when 23 persons received their decorations and insignias from His Excellency the Governor.

A Hindi weekly journal named "Bhagirath" will be published from the 2nd April (Ram Navmi) by the Bhagirath Karyalaya, Bombay—2. It aims at "spreading the Indian national language Hindi in South and Western India and will adhere to Sanatandharma, with other current topics."

HIGH COURT

ALLEGED CONTEMPT.

SHAMDASANI VS. CENTRAL BANK.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump.)

Re. Suit No. 564 of 1925.

P. D. Shamdasani
vs.
The Central Bank of India.

Re. P. D. Shamdasani ..... Applicant.
vs.
P. C. Sethna and S. N. Pochkhanawalla ..... Respondents.

This was a rule taken out at the instance of Shamdasani against the respondents to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of Court committed by them in the speech delivered by the 1st respondent as Chairman of the general meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank and in the speeches of the 2nd respondent which were contained in the booklet in which the report of the Bank was published inasmuch as they tended to attribute improper motives to create a strong prejudice against the applicant and to create an impression in favour of the Bank, to vilify and prejudice him in the eyes of the public and to discredit him in the assertion of his rights in the said suit and further to affect unfairly the trial of the said suit to interfere with the due course of justice and to defeat the ends of justice. The said suit was filed by the applicant for the purpose 'inter alia' of declaring that the last three half-yearly balance-sheets of the Bank were incorrect and false in material particulars and were not drawn up in conformity with law and for declaration that the payments and declarations of the dividends in pursuance of the said balance-sheets were made otherwise than out of profits earned by the Bank and that they were therefore 'ultra vires' of the Company and invalid inoperative and void.

In the affidavit in support the applicant set out the various facts dealing with the said meeting and to the various newspaper reports about the same. The applicant referred to certain passages in the said report which was taken as read in the meeting and said that those passages were aimed against him and that although the attention of the Chairman of the said meeting was drawn to the said suit having been filed, the Chairman still made remarks relating to the applicant and about the suit. The applicant submitted that the conduct of the Chairman and Mr. Pochkhanawalla who assisted him amounted to contempt of Court.

RESPONDENTS' STATEMENTS.

Mr. Phiroz C. Sethna in his affidavit in reply referred to the fact that the applicant held five shares out of a total of 672,528 shares issued by the Bank; that the applicant was once in the service of the Tata Bank and was dismissed and that the object of the applicant who had taken various proceedings against the Tata Bank and the Central Bank was to create a scare about the Bank and to ruin it. He then referred to the various Police Court proceedings against the Tata Bank and the Central Bank in 1923 and 1924 which were dismissed. Then he referred to the suits instituted by the plaintiff against the said Bank. The 1st respondent submitted that if the stability, credit and management of the Bank were attacked in public whether under cover of judicial proceedings or otherwise, it was absolutely necessary for the Bank not only for its protection but for its very existence at once to contradict such reports in public and to assure the public that there was nothing wrong with the affairs and management of the Bank and that the allegations made against the Bank were unfounded. Then he referred to the proceedings in the said meeting and admitted having made the speech under reference, but he submitted that the statement in the speech was a necessary answer on the part of the Bank to the charge which was brought against it and that it was necessary that the false report should be contradicted at once. He further submitted that the Bank could not allow such reports to be spread with impunity unless the matter was investigated in a Court of law which would fully establish the correctness of the balance sheet, but the false report might in the meantime destroy the Bank itself. He denied that his observations in the speech and the observations in the report were made either wrongfully or maliciously or to discredit the applicant in the assertion of his rights. He further stated that Mr. Pochkhanawalla's speeches which were objected to had been made long before the applicant had filed his suit. He denied that he was guilty of contempt and submitted that the present application was made maliciously and without any justification or excuse and was made merely with a view to harass the respondents.

Mr. Pochkhanawalla in his affidavit denied having taken part in the meeting of 27th February, 1925. He also denied that his observations in his various speeches about the applicant were made wrongfully or maliciously. They were only made bona fide to protect the Bank against the malicious and vindictive attacks of the applicant.

Mr. Shamdasani appeared in person.

Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the respondents.

After Mr. Desai showed cause against the rule, Mr. Shamdasani addressed the Court in support of the rule. He had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

Indian Badminton Doubles Tournament, No. 28, Vegetarian Mansion, near Tram Terminus, Parel, Bombay.

ALL-INDIA AUDEECHYA BRAHMA SAMAJ.

The General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the All-India Audeechya Brahma Samaj writes from Halvad:—

The eighteenth sessions of the All-India Audeechya Brahma Samaj will be held in a very few days. The Reception Committee is busy with preparations, and for receiving delegates and guests.

The public should not attach any weight to rumours which are spread from irresponsible quarters that "Halvad is affected with epidemic, and that people have to undergo quarantine on entering Halvad", all such rumours are baseless.

A BEGGAR'S SAD END.

On Sunday night at about 8-45 p.m. a Hindu beggar aged about 21 years, was found lying near the footpath opposite the Oval. His ribs and skull were fractured and it appears that he was knocked down and run over by a motor car. The car is not yet traced.

An inquest was held over his body on Monday, which was adjourned to April 6 to find out the relatives of the deceased.

THEFT IN A STEAMER'S CABIN.

The master of the S.S. "Turkestan" now lying in No. 17 Alexandra Dock reports to the police that on Saturday night he slept in his cabin with the doors open. On Sunday morning when he awoke he found the safe and the chest broken open and passports and English and Indian coins of the value of Rs. 517-8-0 missing. The police are making inquiries.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting in Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, at 6 p.m. Messrs. V. J. Patel and Jamnadas M. Mehta will speak on the Work in the Assembly.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—N. W. R. Karachi vs. Instituto Luso-Indiano, 5-30 p.m., Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

THURSDAY, April 2.

In support of Prize of Delhi Scheme, public meeting under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. S. R. Bomanji to preside.

Banks closed: Ramnavami (Hindu Holiday).

SATURDAY, April 4.

The S. S. "Dongola" leaves at 1 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	16 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 00

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Mar. 31 (Tue.) Sunrise 6-34; Sunset 6-53
April 1 (Wed) Sunrise 6h.33m. Sunset 6h.53m.
April 2 (Thu) Sunrise 6h.33m Sunset 6h.53m.
April 3 (Fri) Sunrise 6h.32m. Sunset 6h.53m.
April 4 (Sat) Sunrise 6h.31m. Sunset 6h.54m.
April 5 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 30m. Sunset 6h. 54m.
April 6 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 29m. Sunset 6h. 54m.
April 7 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 28m. Sunset 6h. 54m.
April 8 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 28m. Sunset 6h 54m

SANSKRIT SAHITYA PARISHAT.

The Government of Bengal has made a donation of Rs. 3,000 to the Sanskrit Sahitya Parishat for the current year.

ALL-INDIA HINDU MAHASABHA.

The All-India Hindu Mahasabha will hold its 8th session in Calcutta on April 11 and 12, 1925, and that the Punjab Kesari, Lala Lajpat Rai, will preside over its deliberations.

SREE RAMA NAVAMI FESTIVAL.

Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj, Matunga, arrangements have been made to celebrate the Sree Rama Navami festival on Thursday (the 2nd proximo) at Nagoji Ganapat Buildings, Matunga.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The Bombay Presidency Association will be removed from its old premises at 123 Esplanade Road, Bombay, to the 4th floor of the Alice Building, Hornby Road, opposite the Yokohama Bank, from 1st April.

PAGAL HARANATH.

Pagal Haranath arrived in Bombay on Sunday last from Brindaban. He will put up at Krishna Kunj, Sheth Kallandas Keshavdas' Bungalow, Ridge Road. Those who want to converse with His Holiness are cordially invited to do so.

VILE PARLE SPORTING AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Sporting and Literary Association the opening ceremony of a Free Reading Room and Library will be performed by Sheth Mavji Govindji, at Vile Parle Tilak Vidyalaya on Thursday (the 2nd proximo) at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s. s. "Celebes Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 31st instant.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s. s. "Tapti" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 3rd April, 1925.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 23th March to 6 a.m. of 30th March, 1925:—

Smallpox 5 attacks (including 1 imported from Ahmedabad District) and 5 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague 3 attacks and 3 deaths; Influenza nil. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 110. Total mortality this day last year was 94.

DEBATE ON PARTIES IN INDIA.

There will be a debate between the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Land Yuvak Mandal at the Brotherhood premises, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday (5th proximo) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the Brotherhood will propose that in the opinion of this House, the existence of parties in India at present is detrimental to her best interests.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

Mr. K. M. Munshi paid a visit to the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind in December last. He found the institution very satisfactorily conducted and the boys appeared to have acquired considerable skill in writing, music and cane work. The kitchen arrangements were also very satisfactory. He congratulated the organisers on the success with which the institution was conducted.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of the 19th instant arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. on the 29th instant and left there at 1-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 3rd proximo.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with mails from London of the 26th instant left Marseilles at 4 a.m. on the 28th instant.

S. I. BADMINTON DOUBLES TOURNAMENT.

Under the auspices of the Southern Star Sports Club, Parel, a (Ball) Badminton Doubles Tournament, open to all, will be played during the ensuing Easter holidays when gold and silver medals will be awarded to winners and runners-up respectively. Entries close at 5 p.m. on the 5th proximo and drawings shall take place at 6 p.m. on the same day at the Southern Star Sports Club, Parel, when a representative of each team is kindly requested to be present. Competing teams should apply with an entrance fee of Rs. 4 on or before the 5th proximo, to Mr. N. P. Krishna Iyer, Hon. Secretary, the South

(Continued in Col. 5.)

NOTICE.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

As attention has been drawn to the fact that the time of Application was too short, the shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 14th February last, are hereby informed that in order to give them better facility for application for the shares of the increased capital, the time has been extended to 30th April, 1925.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road,
Bombay, 28th March, 1925.

IF EVERY WIFE KNEW
WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS
EVERY HUSBAND WOULD BE INSURED

INDIAN EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—
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UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO.
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The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

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P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary.
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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1925.

STRANGE REPROACH.

We are surprised that Mr. C. R. Das has found it necessary, for the hundredth time, to express the abhorrence of his party in regard to violence. Though the European Association made much of the Serajgunj resolution, sane observers in the community realised the content of its meaning. The European Associationist thought it vastly convenient to shout that there was a doctrine of terror in India, and that in order to repress it the Swaraj Party should be annihilated. To the die-hard the resolution was a providential asset and he expounded it as an incitement to murder right and left; but the projection of terror was useful only for the forging of the Bengal Ordinance While it seeks to suppress alleged revolution, it enturoues the principle of anarchism and declares the incapacity of Government to administer their responsibility by consent. Instead of realising the futility of repression, the Government have been almost gloating over the occasion for violence. Judged by Western standards of protest against foreign autocracy, the sum of violent defiance in India is not much; in fact, the incidents of sporadic assassination which are exaggerated into omens of widespread revolt become negligible in the light of European psychology which is wedded to violence As far as the Swarajists are concerned, they are engaged in a pacific struggle. Mahatma Gandhi has been responsible for the elimination of the physical force party, and the critics who tirelessly rail against the inadequacy of his spinning programme, have not blamed him on his eschewal of violence. Fired by the lesson of foreign conditions they deplore his hesitations and hold up the pageantry of proleterian remonstrance in Europe. They condemn his notions of primitive simplicity and parade foreign parallels for his edification. While the sleek opponents of his policy talk of the limitations of human nature, they have no alternative to offer except the way of obstreperous moderatism. They are stimulated by a lot of undigested material about socialism and communism and the red flag of the internationalist, but until it is related to facts, the exponents become reduced to a tribe of pedants who preach the glory of collective happiness and retain the convenience of private capitalism.

The critics of Mr. Das are notoriously unfair. The felicity with which they describe the gloulish delight of Mr. Das in murder and assassination is enough to condemn their vileness, but it pays them to expatiate on his inner motives and proclaim him as a disguised criminal who in his cowardice relishes outside bloodshed and keeps himself away from the penalties of his teaching. It is to the vilifying accuser that Mr. Das has given the following assurance:—

I have made it clear and do it once again that I am opposed on principle to political assassination and violence in any shape or form. It is absolutely abhorrent to me and to my party. I consider it an obstacle to our political progress. It is also opposed to our religious teachings. As a question of practical politics, I feel certain that, if violence is to take root in the political life of our country, it will be the end of our dream of Swaraj for all time to come. I am, therefore, eager that this evil should not grow any further, and that this weapon should cease altogether as a political weapon in India.

To any honest observer the assurance should be sufficient, but the die-hard delights in perjured misinterpretation in order to warrant his plan of anti-Indian activity. Mr. Das says that several Europeans look upon him as a detached patron of murder, but the fault of misconstruction belongs to them. Lord Olivier has expressed the opinion that the opposition to diarchy is a defensible move on the principle of ethics, but the die-hard hopes to connect all obstruction with sympathy for violence. By the measure of Indian standards, it is a vulgar indictment, and we would, along with Mr. Das, entreat Europeans to appreciate the patriotic spirit that stimulates the policy of Indians who oppose diarchy and realise the judgment of people who despair of British justice. The interest of Europeans in the present system is so patent that we cannot expect them to forego their advantages, but we have a right to ask them not to base their opposition to reform upon criminous fable. To look upon every forward patriot as an incipient assassin is easy, but statesmanship consists in realising the motives of national deliverance and in knowing the evils of alien autocracy.

While the Bengal Swaraj party has to protect itself from false imputations from the bureaucracy, it has also to clarify its position against the exigent alliance of friendly opportunists. Mr. Das has repudiated the charge of sneaking sympathy for violence; but he has to disclaim the attitude attributed to him by men of the kidney of Mr. Fazlul Huq. In the apology of calculation and after-thought preferred by Mr. Fazlul Huq, there are statements wholly at variance with the purpose of Swarajists in destroying diarchy. Mr. Fazlul Huq whose divagations cannot be explained without reference to his personal fortunes has given a serial apology. He says as follows:—"Before we decided to cast our votes we met Mr. C. R. Das and received an assurance from him that he was willing to co-operate with the Government and other groups in the Council in putting an end to the unfortunate state of things now prevailing in Bengal, and to help in the formation of a stable Ministry, provided certain preliminary conditions were fulfilled." In the tale of preliminary conditions, Mr. Huq interpolates a few points which were not determined in the course of consultation. The best that we can say about his contentions is that he misunderstood the terms of the Swaraj Party. Mr. Das rightly regards diarchy as wholly impossible though he looks upon Co-operation with Government as feasible on certain conditions. Mr. Huq on the other hand affects to think diarchy a workable institution with himself among the Ministers, and naturally there is a wide difference of opinion between the staunch Swarajist and the harassed opportunist. The distinction ought to be clear to the observer, and it is unnecessary to drag in false allegations of revolver-bias to explain a dilemma which is created by Government and exploited by them as an excuse for reaction.

THE BLOW TO PEACE.

The Tory Government in its pursuit of a policy of militant imperialism has revived the Singapore Base and scotched the Geneva Protocol which constituted a distinct advance towards the ideal of the outlawry of war. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who rejected the Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance, proposed the Protocol in its place: Mr. Chamberlain, who spoke last week in terms of obituary veneration about the Protocol, has nothing more concrete to suggest as a substitute than platitudes about better "atmosphere", sentimental jargon about the power of the Empire to prevent war in some ambiguous manner and a distant and vague hope of the realisation of Germany's idea of a special pact. The main reason why the Baldwin Cabinet uncompromisingly rejected the Protocol was, Mr. Chamberlain pointed out, because "Britain's obligations could not be extended in respect of every frontier." Mr. Chamberlain must be a very ill-informed and naive person if he really believes what he says. The British Government is not actually committed any further under the Protocol than under the Covenant itself under which, as a member of the League of Nations, it is already bound to a number of very weighty obligations. If England is in earnest about an international endeavour to secure peace, she must be prepared to undergo some sacrifices and take some risks. As in the case of a big war, England which is almost certain to get involved in it, will have to incur "obligations" on almost "every frontier." there is no reason why she should not accept simiar undertakings during peace when they are likely to lessen the risks of war. The issue is not, therefore, one of onerous obligations or light ones as Mr. Chamberlain tried to make out: the issue is whether obligations should be subjected to international law and directed for the purpose of peace or whether they are to be based on the fears, suspicions and ambitions of individual Powers. It was a welcome feature of the Protocol that it tightened up the moral obligation of the League's members since thereby it strengthened the sanction of force essential for the enforcement of international law and facilitated the process and habit of arbitration. Nor did Mr. Chamberlain care to emphasise that the necessary adjunct of the Protocol plan was the convening of a Disarmament Conference in June next which is now inevitably abandoned.

Ever since the war, successive British Foreign Ministers have expressed sympathy with the French demand for security and it is not surprising that Mr. Chamberlain should once again emphasise the right of France in that respect. But instead of dallying with the idea of regional agreement or separate alliance, Mr. Chamberlain looked forward to some "arrangement which should be of a purely defensive character, framed in the spirit of the Covenant and worked in harmony with the League." That was precisely the nature and merit of the Protocol he has destroyed. But the unceremonious rejection of one proposal after another of achieving "security" though the machinery of the League hardly redounds to the credit of Britain who is shown up to the rest of the world as having neither an intelligible national policy in regard to such a vital problem nor any sincere desire for the definite evolution of world peace. Mr. Chamberlain's successful efforts in undoing Mr. MacDonald's good work for peace is a serious blow to the prestige and efficacy of the League and is fraught with grave consequences for the international situation which is sufficiently serious as it is. It impairs the future of the League because the action of the Baldwin Cabinet connotes the total failure of the League to solve the problem of security; and its international reactions will be disastrous since it will stimulate the element of uncertainty in international relationships and adversely affect every international problem from the occupation of Cologne to the administration of the Saar. If Mr. Chamberlain had desired to create "an attitude of armed camp" in Europe which he pathetically deplored, he could not have chosen a more effective method than that of mutilating a concrete plan of peace without constructing a practical and tangible alternative.

Notes of the Day.

An Example.

Pandit Motilal in his vigorous speech on the Ordinance Supplementary Bill observed the other day that the bureaucracy is installing the devil on the high and holy seat of justice. Those whose function it is to administer and interpret law should therefore be among the first to denounce any pollution of the fountain of justice such as is foreshadowed in the new legislation. A correspondent writing to the "Hindu" recalls the fact that in 1882, an Irish Coercion Act designed to establish trials by a tribunal of three judges instead of a jury was quietly nullified through the resistance of the judges themselves who refused to serve as the vehicles of executive will. Baron Fitzerald, one of the judges, resigned his place rather than administer that part of the Act and the Lord Chief Justice Morris indignantly remarked, "I'll be damned if I'll turn hangman." We cannot, of course, expect our ex Lord Chief Justice, solely responsible for the enactment of far more drastic measures, to nourish such unimperial sentiments since he seems to have abandoned his earlier professions of justice for the more facile practice of governing resolutely. But the suspension of trial and evidence and the substitution of the irresponsible caprice of the police for the deliberate and judicial verdict of the Court constitute a legalised terror which should make the judiciary desist, in Bacon's phrase, from continuing to be the lions under the throne. We want not Chandavarkars to co-operate with Beacherofts in reviewing the cases of hopless victims of executive fiats without evidence or cross-examination but independent and fearless exposure of the illegal enchroachments of the executive in the judicial sphere.

Stein Collection.

The answers in the Assembly to Mr. Das' question about the Stein Collections of Central Asian antiquities are not without significance to those who have been watching the processes by which India is being gradually and systematically deprived of all opportunities for grasping the cultural value of the artistic treasures she has a right to acquire, Their full significance may be indicated on some other occasion. But the answer to Mr. Das about the probable date of the return to this country of the Stein antiquities, at present in England, suggests a rare opportunity which the authorities of the Prince of Wales Museum in the city should not on any account miss. The antiquities will probably be, Mr. Bhore replied, "exhibited in the British Museum from May to October this year and then returned to India when proper arrangements have been made for their housing." Why should the authorities of the Prince of Wales Museum not detain the antiquities on their way to Delhi? If they could arrange an exhibition of the antiquities similar to the one proposed for the British Museum they would be giving the public a chance to which they are fully entitled. There is no reason to believe that the authorities, if they decide to arrange the exhibition, will be confronted with insurmountable difficulties. On the contrary, if they introduce in the administration of the Museum a little enterprise of the popular character suggested here their responsibilities and efforts will be more than appreciated by the public.

Education in Aden.

We publish elsewhere a letter from a correspondent in Aden on the state of education in that city. The letter speaks for itself and, like many other letters on the subject, brings into relief the step-motherly treatment which the Education Department gives to the people of Aden. Evidently the attitude of the Bombay Education Department towards the educational needs of the people of Aden is determined by the adage "Out of sight out of mind". Aden, though it is an administrative part of the Bombay Presidency has no representation on the Bombay Legislative Council. Its people, therefore, have to depend on the mercy of the bureaucrats of the Education Department. Now that the Minister's attention is thus publicly drawn to a crying grievance of Aden, we trust he will take immediate steps to redress it.

Bordi High School.

The Gokhale Education Society recently started a High School at Jehan-Bordi, near Golvad, on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, thanks to the generosity of Bai Soonabai Pestonji Hakimji, who donated Rs. 50,000 and gave away two acres of land for the purpose. Visitors to that pleasant health resort bear witness to the usefulness of the institution and sound instruction imparted therein. The School has been taken advantage of by students from several adjoining villages and towns, and it is not surprising to learn from the Principal, whose appeal we publish elsewhere, that at times the authorities have to refuse admission to students for want of accommodation. Encouraged by the success the authorities have decided to widen the scope of their activities by opening a Hostel for Parsi boys,—a step which will be welcomed by many Parsi families either visiting the place temporarily or residing there permanently. Lack of a good school with a suitable hostel attached to it deterred Parsi parents from visiting this health resort. This additional facility, therefore, will prove a boon to Parsi parents who are anxious to provide proper education for their sons, the more so as the charges proposed to be made for boarding, lodging, and educational facilities are moderate. There are few, if any, good hostels for Parsi boys in Gujarat. The place is ideal from point of view, and the success of the Hostel, conducted as it is by a well-known Society, is assured.

BOMBAY COUNCIL SESSION.

A REVIEW.

(By L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L.C.)

I.

Now that the din and bustle of the budget session of the Bombay Legislative Council are over, it will not be out of place to take a broad survey of the work done by the Bombay Council, and to ascertain rightly and correctly the part which the Swarajists and Independents played in shaping the policy of the Government for the next year. It cannot be denied that the Swarajists and Independents in the Bombay Council were not able to shake the very foundations of the abnormal and abominable system of government, namely, the so-called dyarchy, as they could do in Bengal and Central Provinces; but that is entirely due to the fact that they number only 35 out of the total of 111 members. Here in the Bombay Council, fortunately for all concerned, it is very rarely that the Swarajyists and Independents differ from each other either in the general Swarajyist programme or its details. This is as much due to the ardent patriotism, sterling, virtues and sympathetic attitude towards the Swarajyists's point of view of the Independents, as to the towering and genial personality of the leader of the Swarajya Party, Mr. M. R. Jayakar. His is the personality to inspire confidence, and his is the tongue to crush the opponent. No wonder, therefore, if even the Independents should heartily join with the Swarajyists in acknowledging him as their leader. In the Bombay Council, the real trouble is with the non-Brahmin Party and the Sind bloc, who constitute at present the strongest bulwarks of the bureaucracy. With either of these groups on the side of the Swarajyists and Independents, an early burial would assuredly have been given to that abortion of any decent form of government, called the dyarchy. Moreover, the Ministers on the Bombay side seem to forget the functions which they are expected to discharge under the Government of India Act. Instead of standing by the side of the Nationalists in the assertion of the dignity and self-respect of the popular view, they only too often demean themselves to act, as Mr. Jayakar once said, "the paid whips" of the official benches. The consequence is, that not only none of the Ministers commands the confidence of the House, and would retain his seat even for a minute, if the retention or otherwise thereof were to be guided solely by the vote of the non-official benches, but they appear more to minister to the high-handed and bureaucratic policy of the Government than to the wants and wishes of the people at large. It is in circumstances like these that the Swarajyists and Independents have had to carry out their programme, and it is in the light thereof that their work will have to be appraised and appreciated.

The Agenda.

There was a great change in this year's agenda of the budget session from that of the last year, in that this year only two days had been allotted for the non-official business instead of the six days allotted last year for this purpose. There were 10 private bills and over 100 resolutions to be disposed of. Out of the 10 bills one was for the second reading, and the others for the first reading. Obviously enough, during the two days allotted, which means only nine hour's time at the outside, the non-official members could barely touch even the fringes of their business. It is becoming increasingly apparent that unless the periods of the July and October sessions are increased by about a week each, or unless a fourth session extending over a fortnight is held entirely for the discussion and disposal of the non-official business, the non-official side of the House would not have time enough to move resolutions or introduce legislation even on the most burning questions of the day, so far as the Presidency is concerned.

First two Days.

The work on the first two days of the session was a tame affair. On 19th February i.e. the first day of session, the only work done was the election of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola as the President of the Council. The Swarajyists through their leader having declared in the October session, when the President's salary Bill was discussed, that the Swarajya Party did not intend to compete for any post which carries any salary or honorarium, the election of Sir Ibrahim passed off unopposed. The Swarajists and Independents were conscious of the fact that apart from the personal merits of Sir Ibrahim, he was after all a *nominated* member of the Council, and as such did not rightly deserve the support of their vote, yet with a view to avoid complications and to spare the public the sight of an ungainly scramble for office they decided to put all the weight of their solid vote on the side of Sir Ibrahim.

On the second day, His Excellency the Governor read out his address to the Legislative Council. It was marked neither by any original thought or suggestion, nor by any bold stroke of constructive statesmanship. Being full of platitudes from start to finish, it fell flat upon the House; and several members were heard to openly say as to why His Excellency took all the trouble of coming down from the Government House to the Council Hall, and compelled the Council to listen to an address, which was at once uninteresting and uninformative. The most that could be said in its favour was that it attempted to create good auspices for the reception of the two Money Bills, namely, the Stamp Bill and the Court Fees Bill.

Government Tactics.

This year again the Government played the same shabby trick of supplying the members with copies of the Budget and Civil Estimates very late, and, thus of attempting to catch them, as it were unawares. Two volumes together cover over 500 pages of foolscap size

(Continued on page 9).

GERMANY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

PASSES OFF QUIETLY.

BERLIN, Mar. 29.

Glorious weather favoured the presidential election throughout Germany. Many voters preferred to spend a day in the country-side, and, consequently, the percentage of the electorate which polled was considerably less than in the last Reichstag election. There were no disturbances anywhere. Party organisers were very busy in Berlin where some buildings were beflagged, Republic colours seeming to predominate. Crowds gathered in streets awaiting the results which are not expected to be complete until tomorrow.—Reuter.

PROSPECTS OF RIVAL CANDIDATES.

EX-KAISER GETS 4 VOTES!

BERLIN, March 30.

Voting has gone much as it was expected with the indication that Herr Jarres will finally head the poll but not by securing the absolute majority for which a re-poll will be necessary on April 26th. Of the 10,000,000 votes counted up to midnight Herr Jarres has received 4,000,000, Herr Braun 3,000,000 Dr. Marx and Herr Thaelmann 1,000,000 each, Herr Hellpasch 750,000, Herr Held 400,000, Herr Ludendorff 150,000. The Ex-Kaiser has secured four votes in a small village of Voburg. It is most noteworthy that the Republican group consisting of the Centrists, Democrats and Socialists are holding their own against the Rightists.—Reuter.

LATEST FIGURES.

HERR JARRES GETS 11 MILLION VOTES.

BERLIN, March 30.

The latest approximate figures of the presidential election are:

Herr Jarres 11 million votes.

Herr Braun 8 million.

Dr. Marx 4 million.

Herr Thaelman 2 million.

Herr Hellpach 1½ million

Herr Held 1 million and General Ludendorff ½ million.

Roughly 27.3 million persons or 79 per cent. of the electorate voted that is to say three million less than at the Parliamentary elections in December. The Social Democrats the Reich bloc and the Centre Party all held their own ground while the Bavarian People's Party and Democrats lost 400,000 votes and the National Socialists and Communists lost 700,000 and 1 8,000 votes respectively.—Reuter.

JAPANESE SUFFRAGE.

AMENDED BILL PASSED.

TOKIO, Mar. 29.

The amended Universal Suffrage Bill has been passed by both Houses.—Reuter.

DUTCH STEAMER DISABLED.

PORT SUDAN, March 29.

The Dutch steamer Idomeneus from Batavia to Amsterdam sustained a broken shaft, north-eastward of Port Sudan. The British steamer "Perseus" proceeded to her assistance.—Reuter.

Civilia and Personal.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Turner lunched Government House on Sunday.

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education, will proceed on tour on April 2 to Nasik returning to Bombay on April 7. He will visit, in the course of his tour, Nandgaon, Malegaon, Satana and Bhondardara Dam. At Satana he will preside at the Conference of the Co-operative Societies of Baglan Prant.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Knapp, who has been granted leave preparatory to retirement, handed over charge on Monday, and sailed for England in the afternoon from Madras.

Khan Bahadur Dr. Usman Saheb, the newly appointed Member of the Madras Executive Council, assumed charge of his office on Monday afternoon as Home Member in succession to Sir Arthur Knapp.

The Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Law Member of the Executive Council, Madras, has been appointed Vice-President of the Council.

"SIGN OF TIMES"

"TIMES" ON MR. DAS'S STATEMENT.

HOPE OF ULTIMATE IMPROVEMENT.

LONDON, March 30.

Describing Mr. Das's manifesto as a sign of the times, "The Times" in an editorial says many members of the Legislature, both Indian and British, contributed to establish the present spirit of fellowship and friendliness in the Lobbies and on the floor of the Assembly but no one contributed more than Sir Campbell Rhodes. No one will deny that the situation in India still justifies certain amount of legitimate anxiety, but the development of friendly relations within the legislature also justifies the hope of ultimate improvement of the political relations between the Government of India and the opposition.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S LEAVE.

TO RETURN NOT LATER THAN AUG. 10.

LONDON, Mar. 30.

In the House of Commons in reply to a question, Earl Winterton said that the Viceroy would be leaving India on the 10th April and would probably arrive in England on the 23rd or 24th. He was due back in India not later than the 10th August.—Reuter.

LATE LORD RAWLINSON.

TO-DAY'S MEMORIAL SERVICE.

DELHI, Mar. 29.

Lord Rawlinson's Memorial Service on Tuesday morning will be the occasion of an imposing sight. The arrangements now being made are that escort from the Hospital to the Church will consist of a squadron of the Scots Greys from the Meerut K. Battery R.H.A. and detachments of the Devonshire Regiment 2/13th Rifles and 6/13th Rifles. An officer and 20 men of 60th Rifles, the Royal Air Force and the Sappers and Miners from Rurki and 12 Buglers from the Duke of Carnwall's Light Infantry will also attend. General Sir Claud Jacob will officiate as Commander-in-Chief on the occasion and General G. Franks Front Kohat will represent the Northern Command. Generals Sir George Barrow, Sir G. Kirkpatrick and Sir H. Walker will also be present. 26 officers are coming down from the Simla Army Head-quarters and the Head-quarters Staff will be fully represented.

Sir MALCOLM TO ATTEND CEREMONY

Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of Punjab, is coming from Lahore to attend the ceremony and Captain Headlam, head of the Indian Marine, comes from Bombay to represent his Service. The Uniform ordered for the occasion is review khaki drill, and only officers on duty will wear medals. The troops will all assemble in the vicinity of the Hindu Rao Hospital at 6-45 a.m. and as already announced the funeral service commences at 8 o'clock. Bishop Durrant of Lahore will officiate at the service.

The remains of Lord Rawlinson will be conveyed to England by the transport "Asaye".—A.P.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT COLABA.

There will be a special memorial parade service at the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, at 9-30 a.m. to-day in connection with the death of His Excellency Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief.

"BE THOROUGH."

LESSON OF THE CAREER.

LONDON, March 30.

According a lengthy tribute to Lord Rawlinson, the "Daily Telegraph" in the course of a leader refers particularly to his love of sport and says this seems to be the great lesson of Lord Rawlinson's career; to be thorough, to remain alert, alive and fit, to miss nothing that experience can teach or invention herald and to learn to combine the vigour of mind and body to the achievement of national aims. If the younger generation will elect to follow Lord Rawlinson's example, each in its own profession, we shall be happier and more prosperous people.—Reuter.

BAWLA CASE SENSATION.

APPROVER RETRACTS HIS STATEMENT.

MOVEMENTS OF MAXWELL CAR.

POONA AND LONAVLA WITNESSES.

SHAFI AHMED'S UNCLE IN BOX.

At the fag end of the day on Monday, when the Court was about to rise a sensational development occurred which put counsel as well as the spectators not to speak of the police into a great deal of excitement and speculation. About half a dozen witnesses were examined during the day and some more links were joined to the chain of the prosecution case when Mohmed Shafi, the approver and chauffeur of the late Mr. Bawla was called in and to the surprise of all he recanted and said all that he had said to the police was under compulsion and false and that what he said to the Court then was true. The Magistrate to satisfy himself in regard to the mentality of the (approver) witness put two or three questions and then gave liberty to the prosecuting counsel to treat him as a hostile witness. This sudden development threw counsel, the police, and the spectators into a great deal of surprise and the time being up for the Court to rise the Magistrate adjourned the case and all went home talking and speculating in regard to the new development and its impending sequence. At Monday's hearing the history and subsequent activities of the Maxwell car from Bombay, Lonavla to Poona were unfolded by the lips of several witnesses.

Further hearing of the Bawla murde case was resumed by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Monday.

The accused in the case are:—(1) Shafi Ahmed Nabi Ahmed, Risaldar, Mounted Police, Indore; (2) Pushpasheel Balwantrao Ponde, Mankari, Indore; (3) Babudurshan Mohmedshah; (4) Akbar Shah Mohmed Shah, Motor driver, Indore; (5) Shamrao Rowaji Dighe, Captain, Air Forces, Indore; (6) Mumtaz Mohmed Syed Mohmed, Sub-Inspector, C.I.D. Indore, (7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin, Motor driver, Indore; (8) Karmat Khan Nizamkhan, Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore; and (9) Anandrao Gangaram Phonse, Adjutant-General, Indore.

CHARGES.

The charges set out against the accused were:—That they at Bombay between October 1924 and 12th January, 1925 did (1) criminally conspire to kidnap one Mumtaz Begum from British India (2) and on 12th January 1925 attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum from British India, (3) attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum in order that she may be seduced to illicit intercourse or knowing it to be likely that she may be seduced to illicit intercourse and (4) in the furtherance of the said attempt did commit the murder of one Abdul Kadar Bawla by shooting him with pistols and (5) attempt to commit the murder of witness Lieut. J. M. Seagert and K. E. Mathew by shooting at them with a pistol and (6) cause grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons to wit a knife to the said Mumtaz Begum and did aid and abet one another in the commission of the said offences.

Mr. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law instructed by Mr. Kirke-Smith appeared for the Crown. Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Barrister-at-Law with Messrs. N. G. Nadkarni and James De Sa instructed by Messrs. S. T. Dravid and Thakore Ramsingh defended accused Nos. 2 and 9. Messrs. Mullah and F. J. Dalal, appeared for Rukiabai mother of late Mr. A. K. Bawla, while Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the proceedings on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Messrs. Jungalwalla and J. Cursetji appeared for accused No. 1. Mr. A. T. Janai appeared for the approver.

SHAFI AHMED'S UNCLE.

Yusufali Hasanali, a dealer in Kitson lights at Ahmedabad said, he knew Shafi Ahmed (No. 1) and Akbar (No. 4.) Accused No. 1 was his sister's son. Four or five months ago Akbar had come to Ahmedabad when he saw him there. He told witness to accompany him to make a search for Mumtaz and induce her and take her away. One Gulam Mohmed had sent Akbar (No. 4) to the witness. He also said there were also other persons concerned and Gulam Mohmed had made all arrangements at Indore. Gulam Mohmed was the Inspector-General of Police. Akbar was a servant in the Mounted Police Force at Indore. He was also a Huzra at Indore Court. Witness was promised a large sum of money for the trouble. Akbar also said a motor car was purchased by Gulam Mohmed which ran 100 miles an hour. Mumtaz was to be put in that car and taken away. Akbar said Mumtaz was with Bawla but witness did not know who Bawla was. Witness did not agree to the proposal. 15 or 20 days after Akbar again came and said Bawla and Mumtaz had gone to Ajmer or Mira Data and that he was going after them and he went away. Witness came to know of Bawla's death in newspapers and sent a telegram to his brother-in-law Ali Ahmed Khan at Indore that Shafi Ahmed was arrested and wanted to ascertain where Shafi Ahmed was. In reply it was stated that Shafi Ahmed was in Bombay.

To the Court:—He cannot say where the telegram is. If he looked for it he could find it.

Continuing witness said he came subsequently to Bombay to see Shafi Ahmed. One Syed Isarali took witness to the police after his arrival in Bombay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jungalwala witness said he had never any talk with Shafi Ahmed in regard to Mumtaz.

HOTEL MANAGER'S EVIDENCE.

Sadashiv Bapuji Salvekar, Manager, Vishnu Bhuvan Hotel, Poona, said he knew Shafi Ahmed, Ponde and Phanse (Nos. 1, 2 and 9.) No. 2 had stayed in his hotel in December with some other man who was a Hindu. Witness produced "Daily Passengers' Register" and showed entry of December 15th last that in room No. 17 Anandrao Phanse, with one person and one servant had stayed. They gave their address "Indore" and left Poona on the 18th of December. Details of names etc. were given by Ponde (No. 2.) On 20th of December Phanse again engaged the room and stayed till 24th.

On December 30th, Phanse again engaged room No. 1. Number of persons were two, viz. Phanse and a servant. They left on the morning of 11th January. While leaving Phanse had another man and a servant. On the 10th January, Phanse told witness that he expected some guests and asked to keep a room for them. He said he expected some Mahomedans. Witness told him that generally he did not take Mahomedans but as he was the guest he would take Mahomedans for his sake. He took all the time Ponde (No. 2) as Anandrao Phanse (No. 9). In the evening he saw a Mahommedan in the chawk. He was accused No. 1 Shafi Ahmed. Looking to the bill book witness said four Mahomedans had come to his room. He saw a motor car that evening, viz:—January 10th. Witness had seen Phanse (No. 9) with Ponde (No. 2) in his hotel in December last. He remembered receiving two telegrams in the name of "Baburao Ponde" which were delivered to accused No. 2 Ponde. Witness did not know how the accused left his hotel on the No. 1 calling his companion Latif. The police and identified accused No. 2. Ponde as Phanse. Subsequently he identified Phanse No. 9 in Bombay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jungalwala witness said he could not say if the servants dined in his hotel. He saw Shafi Ahmed (No. 1) in his hotel about the time of the last visit of Phanse, (Ponde).

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, witness said he saw Shafi Ahmed (No. 1) in the chowk of the hotel at about 7-30 p.m.

MAXWELL CAR IN A POONA GARAGE.

Khanmohmed Khan Amirkhan (45) a taxi-owner of Poona said in Somwarpet he had a garage. He knew accused Nos. 1, 2 and 7, viz. Shafi Ahmed, Ponde and Abdul Latif. In December about Xmas holidays Ponde (No. 2) came to witness to hire his garage. He said he expected two cars and the two cars were to be put in his garage and he also wanted his (witness') taxi car to go to Nasik after the arrival of the two cars. Witness did not come to terms regarding the hire of his taxi car. On the 9th of January, Ponde came and told witness that he expected his two cars that day and did not want any man to go near his cars when placed in witness' garage. On the 10th, only one car came in his garage which was vacated a day previous. Witness saw the car in his garage in the evening. When he went to the garage he saw the car and saw Shafi Ahmed (No. 1) and Abdul Latif (No. 7). On the 11th while he was working there he saw Shafi Ahmed, Ponde and Abdul Latif going out in that car. Abdul Latif was driving it. It was a chocolate coloured Maxwell car. The tool box was behind it. Witness heard accused No. 1 calling his compaion Latift The rent of the garage was fixed at Rs. 4 per day for eight days. Witness has not been paid his rent yet.

Witness was not cross-examined.

THE BOY THAT CLEANED THE CAR AT LONAVLA.

Tatia Mahadu aged about 12 years staying at Lonavla said he had seen Shafi Ahmed and Dighe Nos. 1 and 5 before at Lonavla. It was about a month and a half ago. The accused had come in a motor car to see the lake. The car was standing near the lake and witness was told by accus-

(Continued on page 8.)

CERTIFICATION IN MADRAS

REJECTED GRANTS RESTORED

COUNCILLORS WALK OUT.

MADRAS, March 30.

At the Madras Legislative Council to-day, before luncheon time the President read a message from the Governor certifying certain items of the budget provisions as being essential for the discharge of his responsibility for the administration. These provisions were adversely voted upon by the Council during the budget debate, and relate to the abolition of the Official Receiver, reduction of the number of High Court Judges, abolition of the Board of Revenue, and disbandment of special police. When the Council reassembled after lunch, the attendance of members was just sufficient for the quorum. The opposition blocks were empty. The leader of the Opposition remained in his place to make a statement. He said that in view of the certification of certain budget provisions against the wishes of the House, his party had decided not to attend the day's proceedings. He requested the President not to take their action as disrespect shown to the Chair, the House or Government. He then withdrew. Some ministerialist members were also absent when the House reassembled.—A. P.

ARMS LICENSES IN MALABAR.

At question time to-day in the Madras Legislative Council, member for Malabar asked whether it was a fact that the District Magistrate of Malabar had called upon all persons holding licenses for muzzle-loading guns in the four talukas which were the scene of the Mopla rebellion to deposit their weapons and take out fresh licenses for breach-loading guns in their place.

Government stated that they had no information as to what steps the District Magistrate had taken, but it had been decided that, for the greater safety of the district, licenses for only breach-loading guns should be issued in the four talukas referred to. In special circumstances, licenses for muzzle-loading guns would be issued.

The House next considered supplementary grants and when a few demands had been disposed of, member for Kistna moved that consideration of further demands be adjourned till Government had considered in the Cabinet the question of the disposal of 126 lakhs derived from remission of provincial contribution. The mover was interested in the allocation of sufficient funds for nation-building departments. He was supported by several other members and the motion for the adjournment of the remaining demands was carried.

COCHIN PORT TRUST BILL.

The Finance Member next introduced the Cochin Port Trust Bill which provides for the regulation, conservancy and improvement of the Port of Cochin. The Bill proposes to constitute a Board of Trustees to carry out the provisions of the Bill, consisting of ten to fifteen members, including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, as the local Government may notify, two trustees elected by the Cochin Chamber of Commerce, one by the United Planters' Association of Southern India, two trustees appointed by the local Government and two trustees nominated by the Cochin and Travancore State each. Not less than two-fifths of the number of trustees shall be Indians and no person shall be qualified to be a trustee who is not a British subject of an Indian State. The Bill was referred to the Select Committee.—A. P.

TAX BILL REJECTED.

U. P. COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

LUCKNOW, March 30.

By 53 votes to 21 the United Provinces Council to-day rejected consideration of the Bill to extend the duration of the United Provinces Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1923. This was the only Tax Bill that was placed before the U. P. Council this year and was estimated to yield about Rs. 7 lakhs. The Hon. the Finance Member assured the Council that the proceeds of this tax would be given to the Transferred Departments, but most of the non-official members of the Council expressed the opinion that, in view of the remission of the provincial contribution, Government, if so inclined, could provide more than 7 lakhs for the Transferred Departments even without the tax.

AJODHYA MISHAP.

At question time, replying to Rai Sahib Jagadish Prasad, the Hon. Mr. O'Donnel gave details of the recent mishap at Ajodhya where during the bathing fair a large number of persons were killed and injured. Some women slipped in crowd going down the slope to the bathing ghat. The crowd was unusually large and before they could be stopped several persons were smothered. Eleven were killed on the spot and 7 were injured, of whom one died the next day.—A. P.

OUR DE...

MUNICIPAL L...

MR. JOSHI ON PROTE... LEGISLATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 28.

Lord Rawlinson died at 1 a.m. to-day in the Hindu Rao Hospital after a week's illness, owing to appendicts. He was progressing quite well till Thursday when a sudden change set in and he began to lose ground. His condition became grave on Friday, but again there was slight improvement which gave some hope of recovery. The improvement was unfortunately not maintained and doctors began to lose hope. On Friday evening, the Viceroy and the Executive Councillors who were programmed to start on their tours had to cancell their tours in view of the grave condition of the Commander-in-Chief. It is understood that the body will be taken to England for burial. All schools, colleges and offices are closed to-day in Delhi and the flags are flying half-mast. Great sorrow is felt in Indian as well as European circles at the sad and sudden demise of a jolly good C.-I.-C.

The Assembly has dispersed. The officials are preparing for their exodus. The rich folds are also packing for the hills. Only the poor folks will have to stay on to frill in the terrible hot climate of the Imperial city.

Fortunately all is quiet now. We have had no more trouble from the rowdies. The ponce continue to be on their guard. Every one seems to be disgusted with these eruptions. These exhibitions are specially condemned by the traders who are mostly hit. It is understood that shortly a conference will be held with a view to evolving some arrangement whereby the city can be rid of these riots. So far two arrests have been effected, and one more man has succumbed to his injuries.

The Budget for 1925-26 has been presented to the Municipal Committee. It is not poor man's budget. It affords little relief to him. His food and water continue to be taxed. In fact, about 25 per cent. of the revenue is to be extorted from the poor mans pockets in the shape of terminal tax on food-stuffs. The water we drink is also taxed under the masquerade of rates. The municipality derives no less than Rs. 2,25,000 from this source. The biggest item on the expenditure goes on public Works Department while generally devotes its more attention to building and repairing roads on which the rich folks walk. The Poor mans lanes and by-lanes are notoriously neglected. Education gets only Rs. 2,25,000 out of a total expenditure of Rs. 20,70,500. Medicine Department gets Rs. 1,97,000 lighting, 1,21,750, Public Charities, Rs. 37,410. The budget is a deficit budget as last year.

It provides for an expenditure of Rs. 20,70,000 as against estimated revenue of 19,92,550. The extra expenditure is to be met by a raid on balance which has been the special feature of Municipal Finances for the last three years. While in 1923 the closing balance stood at 6,34,535 it now amounts to Rs. 51,020.

PROTECTIVE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Joshi, the friend of Labour gave us an interesting lecture on Protective legislation for Labour on Monday. He traced the history of labour legislation in India, and dwelt at great length on the evils resulting from the employment of children and women in factories, the first resulting in the loss of education of small children and second in demoralisation, weakening of the womankind and this incapacitating the women of labouring classes from devoting enough time to household duties.

Mr. Joshi then explained the evils of unemployment, the loss suffered by workmen when they fell ill in a town where they had no social family ties and had nobody to look after them, and the legislation passed by Government to provide the labourer against sickness, unemployment and system of national insurance against unemployment, sickness and old age. This took form of pensions under which the labourer, the employer and the Government had to contribute something to form a fund out of which an allowance was paid to a labourer failing ill, or going out of employment, and for paying him a small pension when he grew old and could not work.

Concluding, Mr. Joshi deplored the spirit which led the capitalists to oppose labour organisation, and emphasised the importance of the International Labour Organisation Conference at Geneva, which he hoped in time would assume importance.

A. I. VAIDYA SAMMELAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HARDWAR, March 28.

The All-India Vaidya Sammelan begins on 7th April. The Reception Committee has issued invitation according to the lists of Vaidyas received from different places. It feels however that several Vaidyas and sympathisers of Ayurved have not received invitations as yet. Having regard to its difficulties, Vaidyas all over India are hereby requested to take part in the deliberation of the Sammelan. The Reception Committee will heartily welcome their attendance and co-operation.

The 4th session of the U. P. Vaidya Sammelan will also be held with the above Sammelan. (By wire.)

...L AND ...ORK.

...ENDENT'S CLAIM.

...B. RANGACHARIAR HECKLED.

"The Assembly and its Work" was the theme of Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar's lecture before a well-attended meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Monday evening. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and was presided over by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola in introducing the lecturer of the evening said that those who had followed the newspaper reports of the Assembly need not be told about the immense and the invaluable work done by Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar there. Many of their best public men had hailed from Madras which was wrongly termed the benighted province. Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar was one of the foremost public men supplied by the Madras presidency.

ATTRACTIONS AND DETRACTIONS.

Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar at the outset said that he was one of the humble workers who attempted to devote to the national affairs of their great country. The Assembly had been in existence for a very short time, only for the last four years. The Assembly was one of the three factors in the Central Legislature of the country. The Assembly was a popular assembly and had its attractions and detractions. Its attractions were so manifold that one of Bombay's citizens Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas preferred to leave the Council of Elders and join the popular assembly. Continuing, Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar returned the compliment Sir Ibrahim paid to Madras by saying that as far as the Assembly was concerned Bombay had supplied its best brains. Bombay had outstripped Madras in that respect. "Take the group of Independents to which I belong as also the Swarajists headed by my friend Mr. V. J. Patel and his henchman Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. Bombay is well represented in the Assembly. You have a great man in Mr. Jinnah. Mr. Jinnah has made himself dear to the Assembly and even to my friend Mr. Patel." In Sir Purshottamdas they had an able representative for the commercial interests of Bombay, shrewd as a merchant he is, no politician or demagogue could beat him. The speaker could not prevent referring to the stalwart bloc headed by Mr. V. J. Patel with whom he had many a tussle. Mr. Patel was the General Dyer of the Assembly. He was merciless, he was pitiless (a voice "not heartless)—His heart was all for his country's good. The speaker would not say that Mr. Patel's judgment was always sound. When he and the speaker agreed there was no difficulty, but when they disagreed there was bound to be trouble.

VAST SCOPE FOR NATIONAL WORKERS.

Proceeding, the speaker said that to appreciate the true work of the Assembly they must hark back to what the Assembly had done. The Assembly afforded a vast scope for seekers after national work. Unfortunately for India the one great absorbing interest that consumed them all—the educated classes and the educated classes represented what the mass a thought—they had set their hearts at getting nothing less than their right to settle what was just according to their lights. Another fact was the keen resentment felt by them at this inferior position assigned to their country and countrymen abroad. The result that their efforts were underestimated by them and were bound to be overestimated by the their unfriendly critics. The speaker then condemned the present day fashion with the people to form their opinion of men and things by the glaring and the flaring headlines in the newspapers. That was a dangerous practice as long as their literate population was infinitely small.

FOURFOLD FUNCTIONS.

Continuing, the speaker said that the Assembly had fourfold functions to perform. In the first place they could draw attention to the glaring defects in administration and mistakes in policy by interpellations. That right was availed of profusely by all sections of the Assembly. They could move the Government by means of resolutions which was a common feature of all legislatures. They had an effective voice—though not so complete—in the legislation brought both by the Government and the private members. In this respect the private members had a great difficulty in that the time allotted to non-official business was so small that nothing definite could be achieved. The speaker then instanced the case in the last session when out of 30 bills tabled on the agenda only one could be dealt with, the other 29 being held over for the next season. This was due to the fact that the leader of the House was not amenable to popular wishes and it was to his interest to prevent the discussion of non-official bills. The other reason was that they, the Independents, were not organised. The Swarajists were a well organised disciplined body. They had two kinds of Independents. (A voice: "What is the definition of an Independent, please?") They were not able to bring proper discipline and united action to bear upon their work. That was where they had to learn not from their Swarajist friends but from the European members. They were well disciplined both in mind and in body. The Indians were an ill-organised, ill-disciplined lot and were ill-organised to carry on any definite work. That was a great lesson they had to take from the Europeans. Lastly, they had the budget which was the key to the whole political situation of the country. They had a real effective voice in controlling their Budget. He knew that their powers could be set at nought by the certifying powers of the Governor-General. (Laughter). No doubt this power was more freely and more often used in India than anywhere else. But once the Assembly set to work in right earnest, they would not resort to it as often as they do now. So far as the Central Legislature was concerned it was a body with large powers over financial policy of the country. (A voice: "It is nothing better than a glorified debating society"). Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar: "Well it is a cheap term to use"—(A voice: "Even Mr. Montagu was of that opinion").

Continuing, the speaker said that it was idle to call it a debating society. They had to deal with matters as they had and make the best of it. They were serving their country to the best of their light and he hoped those friends who interrupted him would come to guide the destiny of the country when the country would think it worth-while to confide her interests in their hands. (Loud laughter and a voice: "Well that is coming soon").

"A MAN'S VIEW."

Continuing the speaker said that at present their angle of vision had changed. They were able to take a man's view of a thing and were not satisfied with lofts and not nacks. They were at present very critical and the credit was due to the great man who hailed from the Bombay presidency. "To him is wholly due the credit of having made the Indians look up like men—not only as men but as tall men."

"ACHIEVEMENTS."

Coming to the achievements proper of the Assembly, the speaker referred to the Army which was a close preserve of the Europeans all these years. Though they might not have made a substantial progress they had made a beginning, in that they had reduced the military expenditure from Rs. 72 crores to 52 crores. No doubt the military policy was still dictated by the C.-I.-C., but all the same it was the first step that mattered. Dewan Bahadur here paid a glowing tribute to the late commander-in-Chief Lord Rawlinson, who had the interests of Indians at heart and tried his best to meet their wishes. The other thing was that they had now a dozen or so Indians holding the King's Commission—a thing undreamt of in pre-war days. (A voice: "Only six, Sir.").

"My young friend seems to be in a hurry to share the burden of his country's defence and I hope he will have ample opportunity to do so when we start the Citizen Army Corps as we propose to do shortly." (Loud laughter.)

INDIANISATION OF I. C. S.

The speaker then turned to the Indianisation of the civil services. When he entered the Assembly there was no Indian Secretary of a Department. At present in the Government of India Secretariate which was all these years a *sanctum sanctorium* for the European bureaucracy, they had founded an Indian deity. The same was the case in the Railway administration. The principle of nationalising the railways had been admitted so far as the G. I. P. and E. I. were concerned, in the sense that they would no longer be run by the private Companies but by a department of the Government."

ANARCHY AND ORDINANCES.

Proceeding, the speaker said that they all knew how the country groaned under the Rowlatt Act. The Rowlatt Act was no longer on the Statute book. (A voice: "What about the Bengal Ordinance, Sir?" —Loud laughter).

Mr. Rangachariar:—"As long as anarchy is there ordinances would continue to be there."

(Another voice: "As long as the present system of Government exists, anarchy is bound to be there.").

Mr. Rangachariar:—"Even under Mr. Patel's Swaraj Government Ordinances would be there."

("Well we would have Patel's Swaraj Government and Ordinances. What we want is national government.") (Loud laughter and hissing.)

EQUALITY IN CRIMINAL CASES.

Continuing, the speaker said they all abhorred anarchy and what he said against it ought not to mean that he advocated or justified the Ordinances. The next achievement was that they had been able to establish equality as far as the criminal causes were concerned. The great difficulty under which they laboured under the Ilbert Bill was that no Indian was allowed to try a European. That brand of ignomy had been removed. Another thing the Assembly had achieved was to have an effective voice in the fiscal policy of this country. The fiscal policy which was the source of pauperising the country was now regulated by Indians. The speaker instanced the case of the Steel industry and said that it was now upto them to see that they took the best advantage of the powers they had. In the matter of having a Mercantile Marine for India they had achieved a substantial step. The Committee appointed for the purpose had tendered its recommendations to the Government and the recommendations were before the Government for its consideration. (Laughter and hissing).

Continuing, the speaker said that though they had achieved something in certain respects they could not afford to rest on their oars. They were all alive to the defects in the present constitution. They had not an effective control over the Budget as long as they had votable and non-votable items. There was no responsibility either on the part of Government or on that of the representatives. Instead of creating a sense of responsibility, the Constitution had fostered a sense of irresponsibility in the representatives. They knew they could have all their own way and play ducks and drakes with the people.

NATIONALISTS' SPLIT.

Coming to the question of the split between the Swarajists and the Independents, the speaker said this year unfortunately they could not agree to pursue the course they had followed last time. They felt convinced that the course was the proper one to adopt. "I may even claim to be called a miscreant in that respect, if you like—in that I was instrumental in bringing the Independents to my view. The truth, said the speaker, dawned upon him when he went to England and had discussions on the policy of obstruction advocated by the Swarajists. All parties in ... from the Liberals down to the extr... bourites were unanimous that th... wrong course to follow. ("Why ... care for their opinion?"—Is it for ... that you deserted the Swarajist... question was one not of opinio... the best solution for their coun...

The speaker concluded his le... horting the leaders to put thei... ther and find out a solution fo... and sure attainment of their goal.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved a vo... thanks to the speaker in suitable terms, after which the meeting terminated.

BAWLA CASE SENSATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

ed No. 1 to get some water to clean the car. Witness fetched some water and was paid two annas for the trouble. He fetched nine buckets of water. The motor then went away after being washed. Witness identified Shafi Ahmed and Mumtaz Mohmed Nos. 1 and 6 as the occupants of the car.

Cross-examined by Mr. Welinker witness said he saw the car at the foot of the hill near the dam entrance. Shafi Ahmed (No. 1 was brought by the police to the dam for identification when witness recognised Shafi Ahmed as the man whom he had supplied water in the motor car.

There were in all ten or twelve men and accused No. 1 was amongst them and witness identified him. Witness was again asked by Mr. Welinker to identify accused No. 1 from the crowd of the accused and he put his finger upon Shafi Ahmed and amidst laughter said he had no beard before which has grown now.

ANOTHER CORROBORATION.

Bhima Sakoo (30) working at Tata Power Works at Lonavla corroborated the last witness and said he remembered the occasion when a motor car came to Walwan Lake. The occupants of the car called the last witness and told him to fetch water. Witness then identified Shafi Ahmed and Mumtaz Mahmed Nos. 1 and 6 as the occupants of the car.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jungalwala witness said on the day in question he was lying at the dam. There was shallow water in the dam then.

Cross-examined by Mr. Welinker witness said he did not see who were in the motor car. He saw Shafi Ahmed and Mumtaz Mohmed getting in the motor car.

A SALESMAN'S EVIDENCE.

Framroz Nowroji Kirolwala (30) said he was a salesman in the Automobile Co. at Queen's Road. He remembered transacting a sale in October last of a Red Maxwell car. Witness produced an order form dated 23rd October. The order was given by Anandrao Phanse (No. 9) of Oriental Hotel, Junnar. Witness identified Phanse No. 9 as the man who gave order and Ponde (No. 2) who accompanied him. Before purchasing the car its speed was tried. Witness gave the trial of the car and drove it at the rate of 30 to 35 miles an hour between Churchgate and Bandstand. The trial satisfied the accused. The price of the car together with the accessories came to Rs. 5,111-13-0, which was paid in cash. Witness then identified the application for registration made by Phanse. After about a month Ponde (No. 2) came to witness and said they wanted to re-sell the car as they wanted money. Witness replied he would try to get customer and informed the show room manager to get a customer for a second hand car. Later on a tyre and tube were purchased by Phanse. Witness subsequently identified Ponde and Phanse before the police.

Anthony Domnic Pereira, a salesman in the Automobile Co. then said on the 12th of January he sold a radiator cap for the Maxwell car to two Mohmedans. The radiator was broken and they wanted exactly the same sample. Witness supplied a sample, which they approved, but said the price was too high and wanted a cheaper one. Witness then supplied a cheaper one for Rs. 7-8. Witness could not identify the two Mahomedans.

MR. MATHEW EXAMINED.

K. E. Mathew, Secretary and Manager of the late Mr. Bawla said he lived in the flats of Mr. Bawla at Chowpaty and had his meals there. He knew Mumtaz Begum. She was living first at Sleater Road, and then shifted to Tardeo Club. He knew the previous history of Mumtaz from Bawla. Bawla told him (witness) that he apprehended abduction of Mumtaz by some body. Bawla showed a letter to witness which he had received. After the receipt of this letter or in consequence of some other information Bawla kept a watch at the Tardeo Club and was afraid to go late at night and told witness to go with him at night. Sometimes Bawla carried a pistol. Witness identified two type-written letters which Bawla had shown to him. Witness went to Lonavla with Bawla in a motor car at the end of December. The driver Mohmed Shafi another driver, and a cleaner. Bawla, Mumtaz, Bawla's step brother, and mother were also among the party that went to Lonavla. They put up in Sahu Siddick Sanitorium. Bawla left for Bombay on the 10th January. Witness noticed that Bawla's driver Shafi was more dressy than before and was free with his money.

ON THE DAY OF OUTRAGE.

On the 12th of January in the course of the afternoon witness played tennis behind the Orient Club. Witness then went with a friend to Cecil Restaurant. Thence the friend accompanied him as far as the tennis court and witness left him to go to Students' Branch Y. M. C. A. Near Wilson College Hostel he saw Bawla in a car with Mumtaz, Shafi driver and the cleaner. Bawla asked witness to go with him and he got into the car. They then went towards Walkeshwar Road. Another car was following them. [illegible] behind and bumped into Bawla's car near the Hanging Garden. Both cars stopped. Five or six people jumped out of that car and two of them jumped on the footboard where witness was sitting and others went to the other side. One of them sat on the hood and spoke something in Hindustani. He immediately fired a shot at Bawla. Bawla was ...ned. Witness shouted "For God's sake ...hoot." That man again aimed at ... witness raised his right arm ... him a push and again aimed ...ness got a shot in the right ...ly and fainted. While ...s on the floor of the car ...d Mumtaz getting out of ...he left side. Some how fight ...awla tried his best to protect ... Witness heard about a dozen ...ots and then fainted away. When he came to consciousness he found some one had taken off his coat. He saw a crowd collected and somebody lifted him in Bawla's car. Mumtaz and Bawla were in the car and a person bound with rope was brought in the car. Bawla's chauffeur and cleaner were also in the car. He was not injured but there was blood on his face. Witness sent cleaner to inform Bawla's mother near Islam Club. Witness was detained in hospital till 1st February. Witness could not identify the car that followed their car but could identify only one man of that car and that was Shafi Ahmed (No. 1.).

Cross-examined by Mr. Welinker witness said sometimes he went with Mr. Bawla at night. Mr. Bawla used to carry a loaded pistol in his trousers' pocket or vest pocket When Bawla carried pistol sometimes Mumtaz also used to be with him. On 11th January when they returned to Bombay, Mohmed Shafi (approver) drove the car.

A HAMAL'S EVIDENCE.

Ganpat Sadu (35) a Hamal of Somerset House, identified Bahadur accused No. 3. At the time the Nawab of Rampur came to Bombay Bahadur was sent to Bombay by the Maharaja of Indore to drive the Nawab's car. After that Bahadur No. 3 had come once to Somerset House before the arrival of the Prince of Indore to Bombay. Four persons had arrived in Somerset House and Bahadur (No. 3) was driving the car.

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

Mohmed Shafi Malik Adam (24) (approver) then gave evidence. He said he was the driver of the late Mr. Bawla. He knew Bahadur (No. 3). About three or three and a half months' ago accused came with a Rolls Royce car to his master's bungalow at Chowpaty and said he had heard that there was a vacancy and had come to enquire about it. Witness said there was no vacancy. After that witness saw him rambling at Chowpaty five or six times. After a few days witness saw Bahadur (No. 3) driving a Red Maxwell car twice. Once witness met Bahadur near Gowalia Tank when he told that he was employed by a Parsi gentleman at Walkeshwar. After a few days witness went to Lonavla and he saw Bahadur (No. 3) at Lonavla in the bazar and also in a hotel. Bahadur (No. 3) told witness that he had come to Lonavla with "sheth". At a hotel in Lonavla witness had tea with Bahadur. After tea witness went to Mr. Bawla's bungalow with his cleaner. Three or four days thereafter Bahadur passed with a man by the compound of Mr. Bawla. Bahadur enquired witness if he was staying there to which he replied in the affirmative. Witness asked in regard to Bahadur's companion and he said he was a motor driver. The other man who was with Bahadur was not here.

Witness was warned here by the Court that he was given unconditional pardon on his making a true statement of the case and that before he answered questions he should be careful.

Mr. Kemp:—Did you tell the police that Bahadur had told you that your "sheth" had kept a woman?

A:—No.

Q:—Did you tell the police that Bahadur had asked to help you in abducting Mumtaz?

A:—No.

Q:—Did you tell the police that Bahadurshah told you that the woman who was with your "sheth" was the same who had run away from Indore?

A:—No.

To the Court:—Bahadurshah did not refer to anything about the woman or say that his "sheth" had kept a woman.

STATEMENT BEFORE POLICE RETRACTED.

Continuing witness said that the statement he made to the police was false and made under compulsion. What he stated now was true. His statement was recorded by the police. Except what he stated in the Court everything that he stated to the police was false.

His Worship then made a note that Mr. Kemp was allowed to cross-examine the witness as a hostile witness after the Court's reminding him that he was tendered pardon on condition of his making a full disclosure of the circumstances relating to the offence which were within his knowledge. Continuing His Worship remarked: "I have put two or three questions to the witness to satisfy myself as to his truthfulness and Mr. Kemp is given liberty to cross-examine him as a hostile witness.

Further hearing was then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

POLICE SERGEANT CONVICTED.

ASSAULT ON TAXI DRIVER.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 30.

An Honorary Presidency Magistrate today disposed of a case in which a European Sergeant, named Arnup, of Kumartoli outpost, was charged with assault. It was alleged that on February 19, the Sergeant found a taxi waiting on the Chitpur Road, and asked the driver to move on. An altercation ensued, in the course of which the Sergeant is alleged to have assaulted the driver with a "lathi." The Magistrate in convicting the Sergeant said the assault was a most wanton and unprovoked one, and most unbecoming of one wearing His Majesty's uniform as a preserver of peace. The accused was fined Rs. 50.—A. P.

KALIDASA'S BIRTH PLACE

KASHMIR'S CLAIM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 28.

Kashmir, the Valley of the Chasto woman, is the latest claimant to the honour of being the birth place of Kalidasa. The claim is advanced by Pandit Laxmi Dhar Shastri, in a learned paper which he read before the Delhi Sanskrit Literary Society on the 25th instant. The Pandit established his claim on the following grounds, and quoted authorities in support.

(1) That the poet gave a disproportionately detailed description of the natural history, fauna and flora, and physical beauty of Kashmere, and also of the majestic and charming Himalayan scenery and sights, especially of the regions round and about Kashmere. The poet also made a feeling reference to Kashmere besides many unconscious and spontaneous references to the land of his birth and boyhood.

(2) That the poet made allusions to local social customs and habits, and traditions, peculiar to the inhabitants of Kashmere.

(3) That the personal religion of Kalidasa was not any narrow Shaivism but that particularly broad and catholic Kashmerian Shaivism.

(4) That the argument of Meghaduta points to Kashmere as the home of Kalidasa.

RANGOON BIGAMY CASE.

BOMBAY NURSE ACQUITTED.

RANGOON, March 30.

The Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mr. A. Gledhill, I.C.S., discharged to-day the second accused in the bigamy case, Mrs. C. W. H. Baker, nurse, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay, who came to Rangoon on 13th March, a warrant for her arrest having been issued under Sections 494 and 109, I. P. C. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence of the complainant, her mother and of both accused, discharged Mrs. C. W. M. Baker, remarking that her conduct called for no criticism and that she had emerged without any stain on her character. Order will be passed to-morrow as regards the first accused, Mr. Baker.—A. P.

(Continued from Column 6.)

in its resolution No. 7450 of March 1911 passed at the instance of Mr. Joseph Baptista and seconded by the late Mr. S. C. Bhondy that it is derogatory to the dignity of the President of the Corporation for a Councillor to canvass votes for his election to the office of the President of the Corporation of Bombay.

Mr. Dumasia said canvassing to some extent was permitted in every assembly, in every country and every age. But this was a democratic age and this Corporation was the first body elected under the new franchise. But their spirit was the very reverse of democracy, and there were a tendency to destroy that democracy. In the time of Sir P. M. Mehta presidents of the Corporation were selected according to merit, and in almost 99 cases out of 100 it was done by unanimous consent. The Corporation was guided by certain traditions and one of those was the election of the President by consent. What he objected to was too much canvassing and and degeneration had set in this Corporation, and members were now selected to the President's chair more for their canvassing powers than because they deserved to be there. Some gentlemen carried on canvassing from house to house and door to door. That was the demoralisation to which he had referred, as it was not legimate canvassing which they could permit. This honour of the President's office ought not to be sought, but ought to be conferred on deserving members of the Corporation. It was an honour which ought to go to the most deserving man, who had served the city and made some sacrifices for it and should not be given to a member because his canvassing powers were greater than of the rest of the members.

Dr. J. V. Vora seconded.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla supporting the proposition said they must discourage such unhealthy canvassing as obtained now in the Corporation, and he deprecated the caucuses formed in order to keep deserving members out of the chair, by using all sorts of undesirable influences. They had to use their judgment, and they must never be guided by the interested canvassing of members.

A COUNSEL OF PERFECTION.

Dr. M. C. Javle said it was a counsel of perfection given by Mr. Dumasia, for they were all human beings and were guided by many considerations in the Corporation. Even Sir P. M. Mehta canvassed, and Mr. Dumasia had succeeded even over a man like Sir C. H. Setalvad, and were they to be told that Mr. Dumasia had succeeded by sheer merit and not by canvassing. Speaking about himself Dr. Javle said he was always at the mercy of his electors who had sent him into the Corporation.

Mr. Dumasia said he wanted some limit to be imposed upon canvassing, although he admitted that it was very difficult to do so.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas asked if Mr. Dumasia was referring to the Improvement Trust elections.

Mr. Dumasia said if Mr. Kanji had common sense enough he would have seen that he was not referring to the Improvement Trust elections. But if Mr. Kanji had not broken the promise he had given, things would have been otherwise.

Mr. R. A. Gok said they must oppose the motion because if they voted for it people would be under the impression that they were hitherto giving their votes simply because they were proposed, without using their own judgment.

The proposition was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

DIGNITY OF CHAIR.

HONOUR TO LOK. TILAK

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding, when a letter from Government was recorded asking the Corporation to hand-over to them a sum of Rs. 606 for railing off the place where the late Lok. Tilak was cremated on the Chaupatty sands. There was much plain speaking on the part of Mr. N. M. Dumasia in moving the proposition standing in his name reminding the Corporation that it was derogatory to the dignity of the President to canvass for votes. Mr. Dumasia said it was lowering the dignity of the Corporation to canvass for votes so furiously, although a certain amount of canvassing could be allowed. But, he said, members now got in because they were better canvassers than more deserving persons who had served the city by making some sacrifices for it. He condemned the formation of "caucuses and cliques" of which the present Corporation was so full for purpose of keeping out deserving men and putting in undeserving people. Dr. Javle took the matter in a cynical spirit and said canvassing would always be there as they were after all humanbeings. Did Mr. Dumasia succeed by his sheer merits over Sir C. H. Setalvad at the Assembly elections, he asked? In the end the Corporation accepted the proposition, as the members were not at all serious about it.

The Corporation recorded a letter from the Government that the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, had been asked to erect a railing round the area where the late Mr. B. G. Tilak was cremated at the cost of the Municipal Corporation amounting to Rs. 606, which the Municipality was asked to pay.

VISIT TO TANSA LAKE.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. H. S. Katrak, Municipal Auditor, regarding the sum of Rs. 3,080, or thereabouts, spent in connection with the visit of members to the Tansa Lake. Mr. Katrak said in such cases a limit should be prescribed, and there should be no vagueness about the matter. He doubted whether such an expenditure could be incurred by the Corporation out of the Municipal funds, and he asked to be referred to the particular section of the Act. Neither Section 118 nor Sub-Section 63 (k) applied to the matter, as the Corporation had no power to spend money on any measure not specifically named "likely to promote public safety, health, convenience or instruction." He quoted the opinion of Counsel in support of his case in the matter of establishing at Municipal expense a peaceful picketting of liquor shops in F and G Wards of the city. Mr. Katrak, therefore, left it to the Corporation to judge whether the charges could legally be incurred under this Sub-Section. He quoted in support a similar objection raised by him in the year 1907 when the amount was paid from the Commissioner's Discretional Contigencies, when a Sub-Committee gave as its opinion that the matter was entirely within the discretion of the Commissioner.

Mr. P. J. Murzaban moved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks. He said they were very pleasant there and happy and he objected to the objection raised now.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said the resolution of the Corporation was there incurring the expenditure. He was ashamed that Mr. Katrak had raised this objection, when he ought to have passed the item.

Mr. A. K. Pai said the very fact of the Corporation's sanctioning the expenditure covered everything. Besides, they had incurred similar expenditure last year, and he asked why it was not objected to then.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said Mr. Katrak had merely done his duty, and possibly he was mistaken, but he was not, therefore, entitled to earn the delicate expressions used by Mr. Marzaban. They welcomed this kind of criticism and it was always welcome from their auditors, who were the watch-dogs of Municipal finance. They ought to be very careful in passing any adverse criticism on their officers when they were doing what they thought was their duty. He did not agree with Mr. Pai that a resolution of the Corporation entitled them to spend every farthing of Municipal money. But he thought that Sub-Section 63 (k) was broad enough for their purpose, and it was for "instruction" that the members went to Tansa.

Mr. J. Boman Behram moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconding said no good purpose would be served by sending the letter to the Commissioner.

M. H. A. Lalji agreed with Mr. Jamnadas that they should welcome such criticism from their auditors. The Corporation had after all to make some provision for such an expenditure, and he hoped they would always encourage such remarks from their auditors.

The amendment was carried.

ORAL STATEMENTS OF COMMISSIONER.

On the motion of Mr. Madhavdas Tricumji, seconded by Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, the following proposition was adopted:—

"That important oral statements made by the Commissioner during debate at meetings of the Corporation be incorporated in the minutes of the Proceedings of the Corporation"

CANVASSING VOTES.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia moved: That this Corporation reaffirms the principle embodied

(Continued in Col. 5.)

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

LORD OLIVIER ON ITS AIMS.

RETURN TO OFFICIAL AUTOCRACY IMPOSSIBLE.

Lord Olivier, Labour Secretary of State for India, is contributing to the "Manchester Guardian" a series of articles on India. The first article of the series appeared in the "Guardian" of the 12th ultimo and is reproduced below:—

I was able last year, as Secretary of State for India to supplement my previous knowledge of Indian affairs not only by close confrontation with the policy and opinions of Lord Reading and his coadjutors but by a great number of interviews with and letters received from Englishmen of many kinds of special Indian experience and Indians representative of many sections of local feeling. The strongest impression all these contacts have left upon me has been a sense of the serious falsity of perspective and proportion in which Indian questions are habitually dealt with in our press, our Parliament, and common talk in this country.

Almost all who among us take any continuous interest in Indian politics, or are credited with knowledge about them, are either retired Indian civil servants or belong to Service families, or have served in India as army officers, or have some similar close connection with the bureaucratic administrative tradition. These it is that most continuously watch the surface of Indian affairs in the aspects which they present to them, comment on them in letters to the press, in articles in journals and periodicals, in discussions in clubs, and prompt questions in Parliament. We have also among us a good many persons interested in investments or employment in trade, finance and manufacture in India. They see matters from a rather different angle, and their opinions are not so much in evidence (I may say that I have found their views a good deal more liberal than those of some politicians who speak on their behalf at home). We have among us no body of persons directly interested, or demanding that press and Parliament shall be interested, in appreciating the points of view of Indians, even of the classes corresponding to their own, official, professional, or commercial, and very few persons even sympathetically interested in those points of view. And as to the desires and interests of the masses, we have to take our notions almost wholly from that official class that has had practically sole charge of those interests and to whose judgments we have been taught to attribute an infallibility which we should hesitate to impute to those of any other bureaucracy. No bureaucracy in the world's history has ever enjoyed so much eulogy from distant fellow-nationals whose good opinion it valued, but whose affairs it did not control, and has been at the time so immune from criticism and satire from fellow-citizens whose censures it could not discount on the ground of racial hostility, factiousness, jealousy, or inferiority.

THE TRADITIONAL BRITISH ATTITUDE.

Now, these classes, vocal and authoritative among us—it may be said without any disparaging imputation,—not only have—or believe they have—material personal interests involved in a maintenance of British control in its present forms, but have deeply-rooted convictions as to the efficacy in the interests of India herself of the methods by which she has been governed and may best be governed in future. They are satisfied that England has done supremely well in ruling British India and guiding the Native States through an efficient British bureaucracy, and they share the distrustful and disparaging attitude of all official castes towards any kind of democratic encroachment. Our leading Conservative party newspapers energetically prompted by a theme, continually champion and exaggerate the attitude of their traditional instincts.

The same traditional attitude shows itself in the everyday phrases we use about India: "Our Indian Empire," "The Lost Dominion," "Shall we keep India?" "Shall we lose India?" "Shall we abandon India?" "Indian disloyalty" (meaning Indian Nationalism), "Our duty to our Imperial position, to our kinsfolk in India, and to a thousand millions" (so Sir Michael O'Dwyer told the Society of Authors the other day) "of British captal invested in India." All these phrases express the complacent assurance that India is a British "possession," a fief held for our profit, in which we are not only entitled but bound to take care that nothing is done that may impair our directing authority or our commercial or financial interests; that any discontent with British judgment as to her proper government is therefore disloyal, seditious, and culpable. It is only when this attitude is challenged that a secondary position is taken up—that it is needful for the good government, prosperity, happiness, and defence of the Indian peoples that our control should be maintained intact, or only be modified through the eaching of Indian politicians and public servants to arrange and administer their own public affairs in strict accord with the principles established by our bureaucracy.

This attitude of mind and the body of presumptions which underlies it appear absurd and offensive to all native Indians of any intelligence and public or personal spirit.

In order to begin to understand the political situation in India we in Engand have first of all to recognise as we are not commonly taught to recognise by our national traditions our histories, or our press—that the aims in pursuit of which British dominion in India was acquired and the methods by which it was established were such as to-day would not for a moment be tolerated and supported by us as electors responsible for British poicy.

THE CONQUEST OF INDIA.

Few among us know or care much about that history, and most of those who think they do have a very glamourously imaginative idea of its character. They think of India as the scene of brilliant exploits of British genius, military and administrative. It is accepted tradition that the history of our conquest and of the establishment of our government there was consistently splendid and honourable. If any qualms arise, the Imperialist theory with which our position there is now adorned—that we govern as a "trust" for the Indian people—is accepted as reflecting a hallowing light on the processes by which we came to be there. We quote John Lawrence: "We are here by our own moral superiority by the force of circumstance, and by the will of Providence. And in doing the best we can for the people we are bound by our own conscience and not theirs." But anyone who critically reads any popular history of our conquest and of the growth of British rule written, as such histories usually are, with the self-satisfied simple-mindedness that takes it for gospel that British power is ordained by God for the regulation of the affairs of the world will recognise that it was a very long time before there emerged in the philosophy of our government there any glimmer of the theory of trusteeship. If he will then try to imagine himself in the position of any educated and high-spirited Indian, he will find it very difficult to be surprised at what is regarded by many Conservatives as the seditious and rebellious spirit now active in India, or at the conviction Indians hold that the British people are the champion hypocrites of the world.

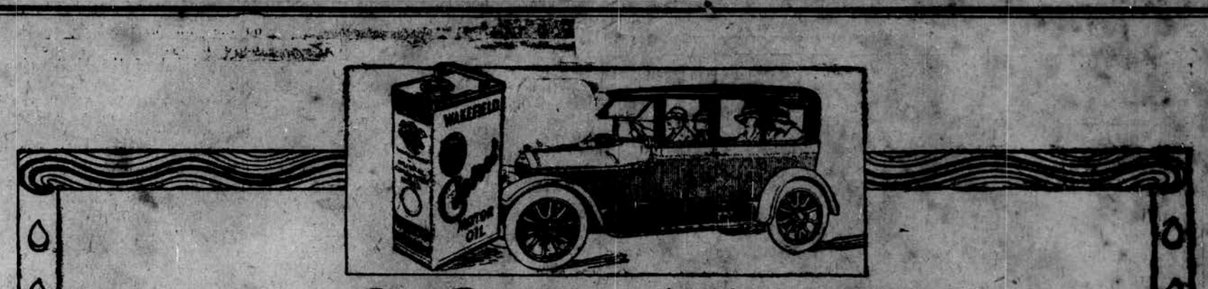
He will recognise that India is a country full of active and deeply self-conscious native vitality overrun by a stronger and stolider nation just as self-interested in its original motives and excuses for its aggressions as any of her previous invaders, and that the beginnings of British power in India arose from British merchant adventurers arming themselves and their servants to fight against Dutch and French competitors for privileges of trade which they had purchased by payments to despotic native rulers, and going on to arm and assist one such ruler against another in assertion of their claims. Elaborations and extensions of this simple process led progressively to the practical subjection of one set of native rulers after another to the military power of our invading traders. "Rebellions" by native rulers against these encroachments led to further retaliations, in which the possession of more mobile forces, more murderous weapons, and the British command of the sea enabled the East India Company to establish its rule over wide domains. The further extension of British authority over States whose native rulers held their own was effected on precisely analogous lines—of the repression of attacks and the guaranteeing of the authority of allies in a process which was continuously devoted to the twin purposes of establishing British national power in the East and of extracting money from India for British investors and in which settled government was extended, primarily, not for the sake of the governed but to enable larger revenues to be drawn by the East India Company, not only through profits of trade but by direct taxation and tribute.

That is how every Indian sees the conquest of India, and no other view of it can be honestly obtained from our own historical text-books on the subject, written for the most part, as they have been, by men who never doubted that such proceedings of conquest and exploitation were a perfectly legitimate and creditable thing for Britain to carry out and support, any more than some Imperialist spokesmen and writers today doubt that they are a valid justification for keeping all we have got.

THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Secondly, we in England have to understand that not only are these facts of history recognised by the intelligent and high-spirited upper classes of India, conscious as they are of being the natural heirs of ancient and splendid civilisations in some respects far superior in achievements of the human spirit to anything that Britain can boast of in her own native accomplishment, but—contrary to the comfortable theory constantly promulgated that the masses of India love and venerate British rule and wish for nothing better than to be shepherded by its firm benevolence—those illiterate masses have been and are rapidly coming to take account of them too. There has been during the last few years, and there is still proceeding, an immense increase of the reading out and discussion of newspapers and palphlets (largely, no doubt, mendacious) among the villagers on the history and the quality of the British Raj. Indian Nationalism has become a national movement and is by no means merely the self-seeking cry of an ambitious and discontented professional class. I use the words "Nationalism" and "National" well aware that it may be argued that India contains a hundred and sixty "peoples" and that "Indian Nationalism" is therefore unthinkable. That criticism is not relevant. The movement we have to deal with is in its present inspiration an Indian Nationalist movement, and the expression is just as appropriate as is the comprehensive expression "Our Indian Empire." Whatever internal adjustments it may hereafter develop, it is now an All-India movement seeking to alter the constitutional relation of the entire Dominion to the authority of British Government. Different sections—Hindus, Moslems, Brahmins, Non-Brahmins, or however they may be classified—may differ as to the suitable mechanism of national freedom, but the will that Indian self-government (with "Dominion status") should be substituted for British official rule is overwhelmingly prevalent throughout all India. The universality of this will and idea is a comparatively recent phenomenon.

The Die-hards and Dug-outs who clamour for a return towards official autocracy show total ignorance of what the Government of India itself is keenly aware of. "We shall fail," writes Professor Rushbrook Williams (Director of Public Information), in his statement for Parliament on Indian affairs for 1923-24—"we shall fail to understand the political life of India to-day unless we realise that, *from the beginning*, Mr. Gandhi's campaign has been *not so much the cause of India's unrest as a symptom of those deep discontents from which the unrest resulted.*" Mr. Edwin Montagu recognised this fact and that it made constitutional change imperative.



A Speculation

Many a car owner risks the thousands of Rupees invested in a car to save Rs. 10/- on his annual lubrication bill. Cheap oil is a costly speculation.

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EDUCATION IN ADEN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Aden people are indebted to you for your kindness in publishing their articles in your esteemed newspaper We beg to thank you again and request you to publish the following statement in the invaluable "Bombay Chronicle."

Aden is a most important centre of trade and a link in the chain of communication between the East and West. The British Government spent millions of pounds sterling during the Great War on the battle fields of Aden and Lahej. This shows the importance of this port to the British Government. Aden is as valuable to the defence of the British Empire as is Gibraltar, Suez or Mesopotemia. Adenites in general are true loyalists and are faithful to Great Britain. They love their Government and her representatives. Consider, therefore, that in spite of all these facts the system of education in Aden is very defective. Numerous articles, in your esteemed journal have elucidated the situation and I think I should only add a few comments. In Aden there are about 70 schools "elementary" and so-called "secondary." This number of schools for a town of the size of Aden appears to be absurd and ridiculously large. Is it not? I presume that every sane educationist will concur with these views. Fortunately, however; redundant schools are about to be abolished This is no doubt good news and it is due, I surmise to Mr. Lory, who has apparently accepted these suggestions from Mr. Ata Husein, the Deputy Educational Inspector, Aden, to whom the people of Aden are indebted for the dissemination of learning in this place and who is the only known outsider that has shown fairness towards the claims of the people of Aden.

It is also interesting to add that Government has lately provided a most elaborate syllabus for the Aden schools with provision for teaching up to the Higher School Certificate of the universities of Cambridge or Oxford. With these ameliorations, methinks, the long felt for desire of the Aden public will materialize and there is full justification to believe that, very soon, Government will save a good deal of money by the contemplated abolition of redundant schools.

Money saved from this source plus Rs 5,000 per annum for 5 years from the Aden Port Trust should really go back to those who paid it i.e. to the children of the tax-payers and rate-payers in Aden, not in a material form certainly but in the shape of knowledge.

There are many teachers in the Government schools of Aden all receiving menial salaries from Rs. 14 to Rs. 75 a month. Government spends Rs. 13 on every prisoner in the jails of Aden and probably more in other jails in India or Singapore! Rs. 13 for a prisoner—a single man without social obligations of marriage, death, invitations, amusements, feasts, religious rites and what not, and just an additional rupee for a teacher with all these responsibilities!!

What is the difference then between a teacher (who is expected to lead a godly life) and a criminal in the jail?

"Aden boys," says Col. Jacob in his book "Kings of Arabia," "are running to seed." I should say they are becoming worse than that. Gambling, drinking, stealing, *et hoc genus omne* are their regular pursuits. But when Government is moved to pay attention and pay liberally to the teachers so as to attract men of the right stamp to the local schools, Government reply "There is no money." In these circumstances it is most distressing and ridiculous to hear that Government now desires to send a Headmaster for the A. V. School from India and pay him half-a-thousand rupees per month. How did Government secure this money for this outsider, when she tells us "There is no money", for the local teachers and when a Headmaster, Aden born, sufficiently qualified is being paid Rs. 100 only p.m.? Strange, indeed! Half a thousand rupees per month for an outsider but not a pice for local teachers! What will the Headmaster from India do when he comes and finds a discontented staff, burdened with debts, and in the case of many unable to marry? Government spend Rs. 13 a month on a prisoner. Therefore, a teacher on Rs. 14 a month could not simply live.

Government have found two crores of rupees for European officers—3rd revision in a decade—will they still refuse to do justice to the teachers of Aden and the public who has to deal with these teachers?—Yours, etc.,

NEDA.

Aden Camp,
March 20.

EXTERNED FROM JODHPUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Ten gentlemen of Jodhpur were ordered to be present in the special meeting of the Council of Jodhpur State on the 18th instant wherein it was announced that three gentlemen, namely, Partapchand Pleader, Chandmalji Surana, and Shivkaran Joshi, should leave Marwar before mid-night of 20th inst. and should not return there before His Highness comes back from his Europe tour. The remaining were warned not to take any part in any public movement until such time. The reason alleged by the authorities is that these members gave applications to throw hindrance against H. H's going to England and had attacked the personalties of Pandit Sukhdoe Parshad, Political and Judicial Member of the State Council. No regular case was filed against these persons, nor were they allowed the ordinary previlege of defence. The words of the Council Resolution were final.

There was great excitement in the City when this news was heard and an urgent public meeting was called to consider over the situation but the messengers of the public who were sent for the purpose of giving intimation of the meeting were caught hold of and detained by the Police who had also arranged so as not to allow even four five persons to talk in any house or public way. The office of the Hitkarni Sabha is under Police investigation and the Police and C. I. D. are patrolling the Bazar.

The following gentlemen, namely, Seth Annandraj, Kunwar Byas Jai Narain, Bachraj Byas, Kistur Karan Joshi, Amar chandji, and Jai Narain Gaja, were strictly prohibited from taking part in public, and their names have been put in Police Register No. 10, and these persons are ordered to sleep under the custody of Police in the City Police Station. All of them but one left Marwar on the same date. Mr. Abdul Rehman, a wealthy businessman and the proprietor of the firm Ashik Mahommed Wasir Mohammed and Sons, sleeps in City Police for the same reason.—Yours, etc.

A MARWARI.

Jodhpur, March 24.

A. I. YADAVA MAHASABHA.

The First Annual Conference of the All-India Yadava Mahasabha, will be held on the 10th, 11th and 12th April at Gorakhpur (B. and N. W. Railway), United Provinces.

Dr. R. V. Khedkar of Poona has kindly consented to preside. Yadavas, Ahirs, Gopas, Gollas of both Northern and Southern India are cordially invited to attend. The 14th Annual Conference of the Abir-Kshatriya Mahasabha, U. P., will also take place along with the All-India Yadava Mahasabha.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

A SOCIAL GATHERING.

The Bombay Architectural Association arranged last Saturday a social gathering of its members. The gathering was an unmistakable success. This is the first time the Association has undertaken the venture and the fact that during four or rather five hours of varied items in the programme the enthusiasm of the members or of the irguests did not slacken shows the care with which the organising Committee and its young and energetic Secretary, Mr. Narwekar, arranged the entertainment. The lack of enough actors for the theatricals was supplied by the magic tricks and the proceedings concluded fittingly with refreshments and a cinema comic. Among those present were Mr. Ditchburn, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Piste, Mr. Batley Mr. and Mrs. Bharucha, Mrs. Bell Mr. Seervai, Mr. Billa, Mr. Vakil and Mr. Elijah and others interested in the Association. The gathering was thus, in miniature, an "international League of Artists".

THE KING TO VISIT INDIA?

STATE OPENING OF NEW CAPITAL.

The Ceylon Independent writes:—

The news is current in official circles in London and Calcutta that His Majesty the King will in all probability visit India during the Autumn of this year. If the report be confirmed at a later date—after the return of His Majesty from his health cruise in the Mediterranean—we gather from latest mail advices that opportunity will be taken of the visit for His Majesty to be present at the State opening of the new capital Delhi, and to preside at the inauguration ceremony of the Imperial Parliament there. His Majesty's second visit to India will no doubt be hailed with delight by many millions of his subjects and the sovereigns of the various native states who will vie with each other in offering their King-Emperor a most loyal and hearty welcome. It is not possible at this early date to surmise what is being planned.

HOSTEL FOR PARSI BOYS AT BORDI.

AN APPEAL.

The Principal of the Soonabai P. Hakimji High School, Jehan Bordi writes:—

"It is well-known that the Gokhale Education Society has opened a High School known as Soonabai Pestonji Hakimji High School, for which Bai Dhunbaiji donated Rs. 50,000 and two acres of land.

I am now glad to announce that the Society has opened a Hostel especially for the Parsi Boys. There have been some Parsi boys as Day-scholars from the very beginning of the school, and there was a growing desire among the Parsi friends of the High School and the residents of the neighbouring places, that the Society should make arrangements for the boarding and lodging of Parsi boys. The scheme was long in contemplation of the managers of the Society, and they are now glad to announce that with the cooperation and support of many Parsi friends they have been able to put it into actual working.

The Hindu section of the hostel has at least so far been successful beyond expectation. Boys have been coming from very long distance, and we have to refuse admission to many for want of sufficient accommodation. The success of the hostel, it is thought, is due to the excellent situation and essentially pure educational environments of the place, and also, to a certain extent, to the very careful, personal and loving supervision exercised over the pupils.

The catering arrangements are at present entrusted to Mr. J. B. Vatchha, who owns property and a well-established and reputed Hotel, named "the West End Hotel" at the place, and situated at a very beautiful and convenient centre. A committee of leading Parsi and Hindu gentlemen has been appointed by the Society to supervise over the arrangements of Mr. Vatchha and to instruct him in all matters of the comforts and the general well-being of the pupils.

I can assure the parents and guardians of boys desiring to join the Hostel that it will be the earnest endeavour of the Society, and more particularly of the managers of the Soonabai Pestonji Hakimji High School at Bordi, to try their level best to provide the best comforts and education of the pupils compatible with moderate charges, and thus make the scheme successful.

It is hoped that many people from Bombay and more particularly from the mofussil places in the northern part of the Presidence would be benefited by the Scheme, as there are very few residential schools in Gujarat. It is the humble desire of the members of the Gokhale Education Society to be able to serve the Parsi community through this new institution of theirs.

Inquiries will be very thankfully received and attended to by Mr. S. K. Jains, Principal, Soonabai Pestonji Hakimji High School, Jehan-Bordi via Golvad.

BOMBAY COUNCIL SESSION.

(Continued from page 8.)

and full of figures from the first page to the last. The volumes were despatched to the members so late in the day as hardly to leave them sufficient margin of time to study them. Some of the Sind Members had to take the volumes from the Council Office after they came down to Bombay for the session. In all honesty and fairness, the Government should have realised that at least a fortnight's time was not an unconscionably long period for the members to study the Budget, especially in view of the facts that the Budget means the practical embodiment of the policy to be followed during the budget-year, that this year's budget had introduced very radical changes in some of the Departments, that the Rules and Standing Orders lay down a stated period within which all motions for the reductions and omissions of the budgetted items have got to be submitted by the members, and that after the lapse of that period no such motion is permitted to be made, howsoever necessary or expedient it is found to be. It must, however, be said to the credit of the members that not-with-standing this crooked attempt on the Government's part to catch them on the hip, several of them and particularly the Swarajyists and Independents did not fail to rise to the occasion and to frustrate the Government's attempt to rush the Budget through the session without much comment thereon.

Distribution of Council Session.

Here I may as well express myself about the distribution of the Council session and the working days allotted to each of them. The present arrangement of holding only three sessions in a year in the months of February, July and October is most unsatisfactory. I believe that I am echoing the opinion of the majority of the members if I say that under the present arrangement not only the sessions are unevenly distributed over the year, but that they bespake on the Government's part an utter disregard of the convenience of the members. The Budget-session draws really so much upon the time and energies of the members present as to seriously inconvenience them in the ordinary activities of life and to incapacitate most of them to actively participate in its deliberations. The result is that generally the attendance during the second half of the sessions is not as great as in the first half. Nor is the time of holding the session at 2 p.m. and adjourning it at 7 p.m. every day in any way convenient to the members. It robs them of their evening walk or any other open-air exercise, and too often results in their illness.

I would, therefore, make the following suggestions with the hope that His Excellency would seriously consider them and act upon them. The *first* suggestion is that he should henceforth direct the holding of four instead of three sessions in a year, in the months of January, March, June and October; and he should further direct that none of the sessions excepting the March session should extend over a period more than a fortnight. It is only the March session that should cover a period of three weeks at the outside, and it should be devoted solely and exclusively to the work of discussing and passing the Budgets. *Secondly*, the session should begin every day at 12 noon and should be adjourned at 5 p.m. thus leaving the members sufficient time in the evening to refresh themselves by some physical exercise. And *thirdly*, the days available for work during the sessions except the Budget session should be divided equally between the official and non-official sides of the House for the transaction of their business. An arrangement on these lines will not only be fair and equitable, but will also enable the members to give the best and highest in them to the work in the Council.

MR. BHARUCHA AT PALGHAT.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha wires from Palghat:

Five days' hawking of khaddar in Madras brought in Rs. 7,500 and two days' hawking in Palghat yielded Rs. 2,500. The response from lawyers and merchants is encouraging. Mr. Krishnaswami Iyer is wholeheartedly helping.

I visited Mr. Iyer's Sahari Untouchable Ashram and saw boys spinning merrily. Structures to house the Ashram are also going up. I also saw the condition of the unapproachables. It was a most pitiable sight. The Hindu Mahasabha with its four hundred branches must work their salvation.

Tippu Sultan's Fort is in Palghat. Mr. Patrick Geddes visited Palghat and compared it to Oxford in town-planning.

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HYDRO-ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

SERVICE TO RAILWAYS.

The "Indian Economist" writes:—

The proposition put forward by the agents of the several hydro-electric power concerns operating under the agency of Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd. is a most interesting exercise in industrial financiering. Briefly stated the financial position is as follows. The total capital outlay on all the four companies, as estimated in the statement published by the agents, is Rs. 47 crores in round figures. Against this, the estimated annual revenue (gross) is Rs. 227 lakhs, which, after allowing for operation and Depreciation (Rs. 92 lakhs) will leave a balance of Rs. 169 lakhs. From this figure a further deduction must be made in regard to the Income and Super Tax charges, Preference Share dividends and management expenses (Rs. 45 lakhs), and another of Rs. 65 lakhs in respect of Debenture and other interest charges. After all these disbursements have been made, the net profit available for distribution as dividend is Rs. 59 lakhs for Rs. 580 lakhs of Ordinary Share capital. The proposition now put forward arises from the fact that of the 47 crore worth of total capital outlay, practically all the money has been found, with the exception of Rs. 1 or 1 1/2 crores required to complete the Tata power project that in many respects appears to be the soundest proposition of them all. A comparative view of the capital outlay, seen with reference to the H. P Capacity, shows the average of all the hydro-electrical enterprises put together as costing 22 per cent more than the Tata Power, and the earlier ventures of the Andhra and the Hydro as costing 43 per cent. more than the Tata Power. The money now required to be raised to complete the Tata Power project has to be raised, in India or outside, though the Agents are naturally and rightly anxious to raise the sum in India, if possible. The new liability now proposed to be incurred will be the liability of the Tata Power Company only; but inasmuch as all these companies are mutually very intimately connected and interdependent, it is the interest of them all to see that the Tata Power Company is financially strengthened as much as possible.

"Though each of the Hydro Companies is a separate financial entity and though this money is required only for the Tata Power Company, we propose to address the shareholders of the three companies, inasmuch as the Companies are closely interlocked by joint contracts and joint guarantees to the Transport Agencies."

And hence the Agents submit the following proposition.

"It is suggested that Rs. 150 lakhs of notes may be issued repayable in seven years carrying interest at 8 per cent, payable one-tenth every month from 1st October, 1925, convertable into Ordinary or Preference shares of the Tata Power Company during the currency of the notes, repayable by drawings or purchased at or below par in the market from annual profits not allocated to the Sinking Fund provided for Debentures and repayable from all sums received from shareholders above Rs. 240 lakhs expected from them in our estimates."

In considering this proposition on its merits let us first take into consideration the estimate of profit and revenue-earning capacity of the electric enterprise collectively and separately, as put forward in the note issued by the Agents of the several Tata concerns in this field of enterprise. The following table represents the financial position as estimated to be in 1930, when the maximum capacity may have been reached, of the several concerns:—

Income Hydro 47, Andhra 65, Tata Power 100, Kundley 15, Joint 227, including depreciation.

Operation cost Hydro 8, Andhra 10, Tata Power 11, Kundley 2, Joint 53 including depreciation.

Depreciation Hydro 7, Andhra 8, Tata Power 12 including depreciation.

Profit Hydro 32, Andhra 47, Tata Power 77, Kundley 13 Joint 169 including depreciation.

Block value Hydro 380, Andhra 780, Tata Power 700, Kundley 100, Joint 1660 including depreciation.

Profit per cent of Block Hydro 8.4 Andhra 6.8, Tata Power 11, Kundley 13 Joint 10 including depreciation.

On this showing, the financial position of the industry is by no means bad. But we must consider certain other points material to the success of the industry from a financial stand-point and particularly bearing upon the present proposition. It is true the debentures now sought to be raised for completing the Tata Power project are only a crore or at most a crore and a half in value. But the Debentures already in existence are worth nominally 700 lakhs or 851.5 lakhs if we take into account the net value of the same. Against the total Block value of 1660 lakhs the debentures of 851 lakhs are already considerable; and if another crore is added the debenture charge on the joint undertaking would become still more heavy. Conservative financiers regard a third of the block value an ample margin for Debenture burden; but the note published in connection with the Hydro Finance attempts to show that two-thirds will not be too large.

"In the case of residential houses and city offices debentures of two-third stable value of houses are not considered excessive; and the hydro are a special manufacture in which no working capital is required."

The leading firms of auditors in the city, consulted by the Agents on this point agree "that in the case of substantial buildings Debentures upto two-thirds of market value are not considered excessive, but we would point out that the major portion of the block account in these companies consists of "dams" and "Machinery."

This last observation is remarkable. Very solid masonry structure set up for these dams may be considered relatively, i.e. in reference to the amount of pressure they may have to support. Owing to excessive rainfall, for example, when the pressure against the Dams may be greater than allowed for in the widest margin when the plans were first made, or even when they were executed, it may quite conceivably happen that additional capital expenditure has to be incurred in future when heavier rainfall or other such factors have to be thought of. It may be quite correct to point out that in these concerns very little working capital is ordinarily needed; and that if these four or five power companies were to pool their resources, they would need no outside working capital for meeting with outstandings. In regard to the Tata Power Company the biggest of the enterprise in the whole block, the capital cost has already been very much in excess of the original estimates, which have varied frequently in the course of construction. In the capital cost estimates now published for this Company, allowance is made for a number of items, as pointed out in the auditors' note at the end of the brochure, which may of course be all proper and correct; but which show the capital requirement to be smaller than it quite conceivably might be if the assumptions underlying all or any of them do not come to expectation.

Given the proportion of the capital cost already incurred in regard to the Tata Power Company, and given the peculiar nature of the assets like Dams and machinery, as well as the most unlikely but not impossible contingencies which works like these must provide against, or at least bear in mind; the proposition now submitted to the public becomes complicated exceedingly. On the income side in the joint, as well as in the separate, accounts of the Hydro concerns, the auditors have pointed out that the allowance made for example, for the Income and Super Tax charges is on the assumption that the present rates of these taxes prevail. But it is not impossible that the Government of India, given the incorrigible tendency of their public finance to have expenditure constantly out running the income, may be obliged to raise these taxes. Another very important consideration in determining the net profit available for distribution is that of Depreciation. The Auditors have in each instance added the note, in very guarded language to the effect that the amount actually suggested as proper provision against depreciation may, or may not, be regarded as adequate. It is a moot point and the question is further complicated by the point whether depreciation has in the older concerns been provided on a proper adequate scale since the commencement of these works. The available profit for actual distribution may dwindle to very slender proportions if depreciation provision has in the future to be made on a much higher scale, perhaps even retrospectively, than has been the case hitherto. Again the working expenses are assumed in the case of the Tata Power Company to be kept down. In a terse sentence pregnant with wisdom, the auditors remark:—"The likelihood is great; but the liability to accidents has to be borne in mind." The public is likely to remember (reasonably or unreasonably is not the question) that the tendency of expenditure to increase has been the characteristic of enterprises, particularly new ones, managed by this great industrial firm.

On all these considerations, the proposition submitted to the public, and particularly to the shareholders of the older hydro concerns under the same management become less attractive than it looks at first sight. There is very little or no doubt as regards two of the three items enumerated in the note as constituting the security to the investor. Production will be constant and fairly increasing; the price obtainable for the product is already fixed by contract for 15 years ahead. But as regards the operating charges, there may be some doubt in an investing public suffering from a reaction from the post-war days of reckless investing in industrial concerns. The shareholders of the several concerns, moreover might well ask whether their own particular interests they are required under this scheme to subordinate in a degree to the general interests of the Hydro-electrical enterprise as a whole would be safeguarded by the expectations held out to them of future gain and strength to the whole enterprise. It is certainly true these enterprises are mutually very closely connected and interdependent. But those of them as have to carry a smaller dead-weight charge of debentures might well feel that their interests are needlessly, or unduly, subordinated to the interests of the enterprise as a whole. In spite of these particularist tendencies, which are inevitable, the proposition has, in our opinion, its own merits to recommend it to the investing public and to the hydro concern shareholders particularly. It is perfectly proper and to the mark to point out that the companies collectively would mean a saving of 900,000 tons of coal annually, and 600 million ton-miles in coal-wagon haulage charges. The service of these concerns is too obvious to the Railway Companies operating in Bombay and from Bombay to need any further emphasis; and the advantage to the Government from the successful achieving of these projects is equally indisputable. It is therefore to be hoped that the proposition will meet with good success in this country, and that the agents will be spared the necessity of raising the money abroad, and so adding to the drain of our resources.

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BOMBAY LEGAL AID SOCIETY.

RECENT ACTIVITIES.

Mr. Nayan H. Pandia, Honorary Secretary of the Legal aid Society, Bombay writes:—

This Society has been carrying on its work for some months past and is now in a position to give to the public a fairly accurate idea of the nature and result of its activities. Before doing this, however, it has to be mentioned that it had to fight and endeavour to overcome the cynical objection that whenever a movement, however innocent looking, was engineered by lawyers, there must be a sinister object behind, for which reason all honest people must keep their hands off it. The second objection was of the following nature: In India, the objectors say, public movements are short lived; they do not outlive the pioneers thereof. Considerable enthusiasm is evinced in the commencement, but within a few months or may be years, the thing becomes dead and is forgotten. What is the good, therefore, of joining such a movement, however intrinsically good, it may be.

As regards the first objection, the Society contens to be judged by results. It seeks not to encroach on vested interests. It is non-sectarian, non-religious, and non-political. Its members cannot possibly expect to earn any material reward for their labours. The object of the Society to give legal aid to those to whom justice is denied simply on the ground of poverty—can hurt no one. The uncharitable aspersion, in my humble judgment, is due really to ignorance of the true aims and objects of the Legal Aid movement which has now become a powerful movement and is fast spreading in England and America Mr. John S. Bradway, Secretary the National Association of Legal Aid Organisations, in his letter to me of the 19th January 1925 from Philadelphia writes:—"The work is growing tremendously at the present time in this country, so that it is difficult to keep up with it. This is a very healthy sign."

The second objection reminds one of a reply which the Editor of a paying journal gave to a contributor whose long article it had published. "Your article was so long that it could not adequately be paid for and, therefore, I have decided not to pay anything for it at all" In other words because a good movement may not last long, therefore, it is not worth while joining it, and giving it the benefit of one's support. With great respect, I submit that sympathisers will be contributing to the longevity of the movement by joining it rather than by keeping away from it.

The Society has rendered free legal aid in recovering wages both for small-wage earners and young-wage earners and compensation for personal injuries and in recovering small claims without recourse to litigation. It has besides given advice to a large number of applicants, dissuading them from litigation which was bound to fail or pointing out other and better means of obtaining redress. An applicant sought aid as an accused in a complaint preferred against him for theft and assault. A member was assigned to defend the accused and the latter was eventually acquitted. In no case has the Society entertained an application, where the applicant appeared to have the material means to obtain legal assistance.

I have trespassed on the hospitality of your columns first to bring home to the public that the Society is not dead and secondly to enlist for it, public sympathy and support. In Bombay there is a vast unexplored field for social amelioration waiting to be tapped by the lawyer prosecutor, and more and more men are wanted to work it. Will those to whom the cause appeals, communicate with the undersigned. Volunteers are enrolled from among lawyers, but there is no such restriction as to membership. The annual subscription is Rs. 5 which goes to pay postage and other out of pocket expenses.

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Semi-Itinerant Dispensary,
Humchada Kattay, Shimoga,
(Mysore Province).

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HINDU NEW YEARS DAY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I quite agree with the views expressed in Mr. Aavashi's letter in your esteemed paper of the 25th instant under the above heading.

It is much regrettable that this holiday which is the most important holiday, being the "Dakshanis New Years day" should be excluded from the list of holidays.

Till about two years back this holiday was observed on the Appellate side of the High Court, but since then it has been deleted from the list.

The difficulties of teh Hindoo clerks can be better imagined than described, for 90 per cent, if not cent per cents of the clerks have to attend their duties without food and without worship.

It is earnestly desired that this holiday will be included in the next year's holiday list.

Yours etc.,

BAHADKAR.

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BIRTH CONTROL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me space for a few words in reply to Mahatma Gandhi's article on the subject, which you quoted recently?

With all respect for the Mahatma, I think he begs the whole question when he asserts without any proof that artificial methods are injurious. In the Report of the Select Committee of the last International Birth Control Conference, attended by members of the medical profession only (London 1922), the following resolution was passed with 3 dissentients (164 present): 'That this meeting of the medical members of the Fifth International Neo-Malthusian and Birth Control Conference wishes to put on record that Birth Control by hygienic Contraceptive devices is absolutely distinct from abortion in its physiological, legal and moral aspects. "It further records its opinion that there is no evidence that the best contraceptive methods are injurious to health or conducive to sterility."

I do not think that the opinion of such a vast majority of medical men and women can be ignored. The Mahatma says: "Adoption of artificial methods must lead to imbecility and nervous prostration." Why 'must'? Because the Mahatma thinks he has to say so? Unscientific methods may lead to such results, and this is only one more argument why proper methods have to be taught to all who may need them. It is difficult to understand what the Mahatma means when he wants medical men to earn the gratitude of mankind by finding out 'means of self-control'. Does he mean a drug which will give self-control? In that case is it not equally artificial? He says: "Union is meant not for pleasure, but for bringing forth progeny". Meant by whom? God? Though the Mahatma is perhaps an expert as regards God, may I know who created the sexual instinct? I hope the Mahatma does not assume it was the Devil. When the Mahatma speaks of nature, however, as he does: 'Nature is relentless and will have full revenge for any such violation of her laws,' he makes the rather common mistake of supposing that Nature orders people to do this or that, and inflicts punishment if she is not obeyed. This is obviously untrue. So many diseases kill unless artificial treatment is taken, that one can safely assert that nature punishes the fools who will not use their intelligence for their own good. No argument will stand against Birth Control, unless the Mahatma can prove—and not merely assert—that scientific methods of Birth Control are harmful. This I challenge anybody to do.

As for the Mahatma's method, which was also recommended by Malthus, it has the great defect of being impracticable so long as man is constructed as he is at present and it is with him we have to deal and not with ideal creatures of the Mahatma's Utopia. The advantages of Brahmacharya have been very greatly exaggerated. Beyond the age of 22 or so, complete abstinence is distinctly harmful to the normally constituted man.

The Mahatma calls 'indulgence' in one place what he calls 'union' in another, begging the question again! Is taking recourse meets indulgence? Only excess can be called indulgence. He asserts that it is a necessity of life. A pure assumption. He advises people to study physiology from the experts. This is really going too far. The experts may have been superior to the modern in certain respects—though personally I feel not sure of that—but so far as scientific knowledge is concerned, I think we can certainly give them a few points. However, why argue with people who live in an imaginary world as the Mahatma seems to do.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. KARVE.

MADARI MEMORIAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

MALVAN, Mar. 23.

At Malvan in the high school hall a public meeting was held on the 23rd of March, for the purpose of collecting contributions for the Gadkari Memorial Fund, to be gathered all over Maharashtra, to raise a memorial of the late Mr. Gadkari in form of a University prize or scholarship in Marathi. Mr. Varerkar, the well known Marathi play-wright addressed the meeting for more than an hour and appealed to the audience to subscribe liberally to the fund not only as Malvanians, but particularly as inhabitants of Malvan, the fort of which is immortalised in Gadkari's most famous drama "Raj Sanyas". Secondly, he added, Gadkari always remembered Malvan with a great feeling of love and gratitude,—with love because it was in Malvan that he received the plots of his famous "Ekanhyas" and Revasan, and with gratitude because it was a gentleman from Malvan that volunteered his services when he sorely needed them." Mr. Varerkar then some anecdotes about Gadkari's life, describing the poverty and stitched condition in which he passed his days, which terminated only in his sad and premature death. Some leading men of the town also spoke and assured that a substantial quota would be collected from Malvan towards the fund. A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions and the meeting dispersed.

MR. SAKLATVALA AND PRINCE OF WALES.

LETTER TO VISCOUNT CURZON.

"The South Western Star" publishes the following letter which Mr. Saklatvala, M.P., sent to Viscount Curzon, M.P., for South Battersea:—

February 24, 1925.

Dear Lord Curzon,—I have seen the report of your Battersea speech in the 'South Western Star' of last week. May I just offer one or two remarks upon points in that speech of which you make reference to myself?

I am adopting this style of a formal letter, instead of a friendly chat in the House, in the hope that our good friend, the editor of the "South Western Star," will not decline to me the justice of publishing this letter.

You hardly need to blame to me for commenting upon the estimate for the Prince of Wales' tour in the absence of His Royal Highness from the House. There are many public men about whose department of activities we conduct debates in the House, without in any case expecting those persons to be present. In fact, all such persons are present in the House by proxy through the Ministers of State representing particular departments. We were not discussing His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as such at all, but we were discussing a Government measure asking our sanction to spend a large sum of money in sending out the Prince of Wales on an errand to the state.

I quote the Right Honourable Mr. Winston Churchill from this last week's Hansard in reply to Commander Lenworthy (Hansard, col. 650). "The whole journeys of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales are measures of State policy, undertaken at the wish of and upon the responsibility of the Government of the day." This would make it quite clear that it was in order to debate upon the wisdom of the Government in selecting His Royal Highness for such a purpose and for spending public revenue on such a State tour.

In the same speech you have appealed to the doctors of North Battersea to bear in mind my speech on the subject in the House of Commons at the time of the next election, thereby inferring that my speech would condemn me in the eyes of my Battersea electors. I still take my firm stand that what I have expressed in the House is the view of the largest number of my constituents, and I would like to see you follow up your conviction by practical action to a practical test. You will soon discover its fallaciousness. If you or your Conservative Association would impartially read, word for word, the whole of my speech from Hansard without alteration, omission, or prejudicial side remarks, and distribute them among the 40,000 electors of North Battersea, asking them to remember it word for word at the next election, as well as to express any opinion just now, I feel certain that I will win the approval of this important British constituency for this action of mine.

Well, why not give it a proper trial?

With kind regards, yours fraternally,

(Signed) SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA

ANDHRA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

(From a Correspondent.)

MADRAS, March 26.

In the 7th Andhra Ayurvedic Conference, held here, to-day the following are among the important resolutions that were passed, under the Presidency of Vaidyaraj Avadhani, viz.

(1) This Conference conveys its thanks to all Local Boards and Municipalities, the Corporation of Madras and others for starting Ayurvedic free dispensaries and institutions.

(2) That this Conference is of opinion that the undermentioned conduct of the Ayurvedic Conference is not conducive to the interests of Ayurveda and of national influence, and it therefore resolved that the matter be referred to the All-India Ayurvedic Conference to be held at Hardwar in August next to include the Andhra Provincial Ayurvedic Conference as an affiliated institution (a) Though the Andhra Pranta has been conducting a Provincial Conference for the last 5 years it is understood that they should be included in the Madras Presidency. (b) Though the Andhra Pranta has been electing Secretaries and members as their representatives, the Executive officers do not conduct the work in the Province through them but appoint their own Secretaries and others, although the Sub-Committees have been elected in accordance with the resolutions of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference held at Rajahmundry. (c) The Bhishak Examination is not conducted through their agency.

(3) Resolved that the following resolutions passed by the Senate of the Andhra Research Society for conducting Vaidyavidwan Ayurvisarada and Ayurvedacharya examinations through the medium of an Andhra language generally accepted, and suggest that the diplomas offered to them shall be denominated Andhra Ayurvedic Visarada and Andhra Ayurvedacharya.

(4) That the following clauses of the constitution of the Mahamandali be adopted and incorporated in the latest session of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference at Hardwar for consideration viz. "Every member of the Mahamandali shall be a member of a Branch of Prantika Mandali existing in the area in which he resides, or enrols himself, and shall not be required to pay fees for membership in both the places. In determining the areas of boundaries of the Prantik Mandalis, the Mahamandali shall have regard, as far as possible to the Linguistic basis to the expressed wishes of the [illegible]

EXHIBITION OPENED.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, March 27.

The Hon'ble Swaminadhan Pillai, President Madras Legislative Council, in opening the Exhibition held in connection with the 7th Andhra Ayurvedic Conference said that the West had taken up to work on the line of the least in carrying on the work regarding drugs and plants which work was done in the East from ancient days on an extensive scale. The Exhibition consisted of large collection of raw drugs, metals, minerals, refined salts, and other Ayurvedic recipes, prominent among which were those of the Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy.

Sir Theagaraya Chetiar, Chairman, Reception Committee in welcoming the Delegates, remarked that Government gradually granted to a system by starting a school of Indian medicine and by allowing the start-ing of Ayurvedic dispensaries by local boards and municipalities. He said that a combined system of the West and East should be taught. He desired that students of Ayurveda should be trained on modern lines, especially in surgery.

Doctor Lakshmipathi then proposed the President-elect, Vaidyaraj Avadhani to take the Chair. This was duly seconded and he delivered his Presidential address. The Conference continues.

(Continued from column 1.)

European financiers there were the best customers. The workers lived in mud huts and in the hovels of the cities but now, under the Soviet, the Delegation had found the most exuberant and virile form of citizenship. Being owners of their oil, the workers were willing and glad to work as a part of the Soviet of Georgia and of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

His conclusions were that they could have put a shipyard on this country into immediate employment, if the banks had given credit and the international financiers had not succeeded in dissuading the British Cabinet from supporting Anglo-Russian trade. Every one of the textile machine tools in Lancashire, the boot and leather, clothing, and agricultural machine makers, the shops of Lincolnshire, the mills of Yorkshire could have been employed were only the credits given which this country was actually giving Germany.—Manchester Guardian.

MR. BEN TILLETT ON TORY GOVT.

"FRAUD, FORGERY, LIE AND CALUMNY."

Mr. Ben Tillett, lately member for North Salford, gave his first public observations on the Trade Union Delegation's Russian tour to a large meeting of supporters at the Victoria Theatre in mail week.

The Delegation report, which he advised every trade unionist to read, he called "a cold-blooded matter-of-fact statement. "The Delegation, he said, received every possible assistance it could from the Soviet Government. The Soviet Government gave them absolute freedom of observation, inquiry, and report. It placed at the disposal of the machinery of government at their disposal; it placed every document of an international character before them for research.

He (Tillett) as the oldest of the Delegation, was associated with two experts to examine the files in the Foreign Office in Moscow, their most secret archives, concerning what was alleged to be a letter from Zinoviev. That letter was a fraud a forgery, a lie, and a calumny on the Council and was taken advantage of by the most unworthy political motives and tactics that had ever degraded the political life of this country.

The present Government, Mr. Tillett added, was in power by a lie and a fraud. There was neither to be found a word nor a minute signed by a responsible chairman of the Council upon which Zinoviev sat, concerning the letter. No such Council ever gave authority to Zinoviev, and Zinoviev never penned a line or said a word indicating the existence of the Zinoviev letter. That was his conclusion after going back as far as April in his search.

In all departments of the State they had ever admission necessary in every possible quarter of research, as he believed no other body of men had had in any country. Every member was allowed to investigate whatever he asked for.

Mr. Tillett gave a description of the measures for safeguarding health, physical and mental welfare of children and of mothers, and described the facilities for recreation and education provided by the State for youths and adults, and also gave the results of his observations of Soviet rule in Georgia. They went, he said, to the wonderful oilfields in Baku. The Soviet Government had entirely changed the conditions of the workers there. Under

(Continued in column 5).

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